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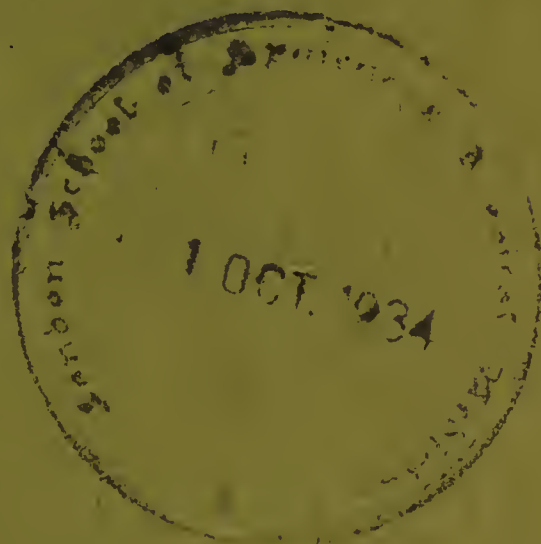
No. 1602

Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
Progress of the People of the

# GOLD COAST, 1931-32

*(For Reports for 1929-30 and 1930-31 see Nos. 1504 and  
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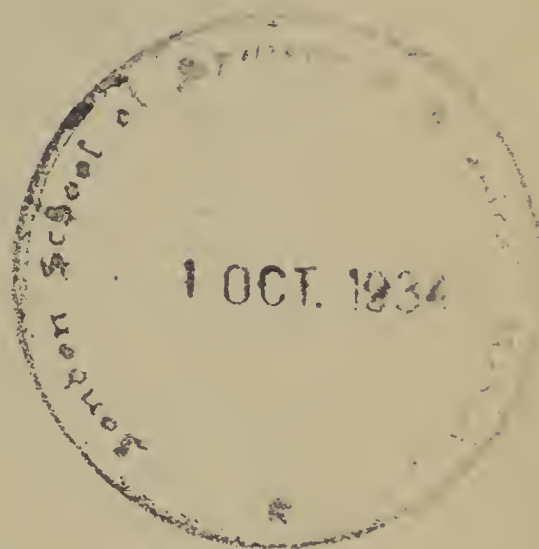
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PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE GOLD COAST,  
1931-2.

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## CHAPTER I.

### GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

1. The Gold Coast Colony, with Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate, is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between  $3^{\circ} 7'$  W. long. and  $1^{\circ} 14'$  E. long., and is bounded on the west by the French Colony of the Ivory Coast, on the east by Togoland under French Mandate, on the north by the French Soudan and on the south by the sea.

2. The area of the Colony is 23,937 square miles, of Ashanti 24,379, of the Northern Territories 30,486 and of Togoland under British Mandate 13,041.

3. The climate of the Gold Coast is on the whole hot and damp although rather cooler than that of most tropical countries situated within similar latitudes. The mean shade maximum temperature recorded during 1931 for three centres in the Colony, Ashanti and Northern Territories, viz. : Accra, Kumasi and Tamale, was  $86.4^{\circ}$ ,  $87.7^{\circ}$  and  $92.5^{\circ}$  respectively and the mean relative humidity 76.6, 85.1, and 62.8. The rainfall varies with the configuration of the country, being greatest in the thick forest belts. The three centres, Accra, Kumasi and Tamale recorded the yearly totals of 29.22 inches, 66.69 inches and 40.06 inches respectively. During the months of January and February the Harmattan, a dry north-west wind from the Sahara, blows strongly, carrying with it clouds of dust and rendering the atmosphere extremely dry. The daily range of temperature is greatly increased during this period.

4. It is said that as early as the 13th century English and French navigators visited the Gold Coast, but according to records it was first discovered by Portuguese navigators in the latter part of the 14th century. In 1471 the Portuguese traded for gold near Elmina, at which place they made the first European settlement eleven years later. Several other settlements were found, and the country claimed for Portugal. The Portuguese remained in sole possession for over 50 years until the British commenced trading in 1553. The latter made no settlements, however, and their trade soon lapsed.

5. The Dutch appeared in 1595, rapidly becoming serious rivals of the Portuguese, and practically terminated the latter's occupation by capturing Elmina in 1637 and Fort St. Anthony at Axim in 1642.

6. Various companies of British merchants operated from 1618 onwards, and the "Company of Royal Adventurers of England Trading to Africa," which was incorporated in 1661, formed settlements at Anamabu, Accra, and Cape Coast, building a castle at the latter place.

7. The Swedes, Brandenburgers, and Danes also obtained a footing on the coast for varying periods, the Swedes building Christiansborg Fort, near Accra, about 1645. The Swedes and Brandenburgers ultimately withdrew, but the Danes rapidly improved their position, building forts between Accra and Ada and Keta, and exercising a kind of Protectorate over Akwapim and the Volta River District.

8. The third English company was unsuccessful, and the Treaty of Breda in 1667 left only Cape Coast Castle in British hands.

9. In 1672 the Royal African Company of England was incorporated, and under its influence British interests steadily advanced, and forts were established at several places, including Sekondi and Accra. The abolition of the exclusive privileges which the Company enjoyed, however, led to its decline and eventual dissolution in 1752. The "African Company of Merchants" was then formed, and was granted an annual subsidy by Parliament until 1821, when it was dissolved and its possessions vested in the Crown and placed under the Government of the West African Settlements, the seat of Government being at Sierra Leone.

10. In 1824, the Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir Charles MacCarthy, visited Cape Coast Castle and found the Fantis at war with the Ashantis. He led an army of Fantis, with a few disciplined soldiers, against the Ashantis. On the 24th January, 1824, he was killed at Insamankow, and his force totally routed. The war which ensued ended by the victory of the British at Dodowa, near Accra, in 1826, and peace was formally concluded by a Treaty in 1831 between the British, Fantis, and Ashantis.

11. After the peace the Government inclined to the policy of retiring from the coast, and transferred the government of the forts to the merchants interested, and Mr. George Maclean, the Governor appointed by them, contrived to extend and maintain his influence over the whole tract of country now known as the Gold Coast. In 1843, however, it was suspected that the Merchant Government connived at the slave trade, and the control of the forts was resumed by the Crown.

12. Hitherto the forts of the various nations were intermixed with each other, and there was no defined limit as to where the influence of one or the other began or ended. The imposition of Customs duties was rendered difficult, if not impossible, by the existence of the free ports of a rival nation within a stone's throw, as it were, of the duty ports. On the 24th January, 1850, by



Letters Patent, the Settlements on the Gold Coast ceased to be dependencies of Sierra Leone, and the Danish forts and protectorate were purchased. In 1866 the Gold Coast Settlements were reunited to Sierra Leone, and in 1867 a convention was made with the Dutch whereby the portion of the coast west of the Sweet River, which flows into the sea between Cape Coast and Elmina, was allotted to Holland, Great Britain taking all the territory to the east of the river, and a customs union between the two nations was established.

13. Many difficulties were, however, found in the way of Dutch occupation, as the native tribes refused to recognise their authority, and the prospect before them was that of a long series of petty wars with no reasonable hope of profit to be gained in the future. The result was the convention made between Great Britain and Holland in 1871, by which the Dutch transferred all their forts and possessions on the Coast to Great Britain, who at last obtained sole sovereignty of the territory from Half Assini to Aflao, the forts being transferred on the 6th April, 1872.

## CHAPTER II.—GOVERNMENT.

14. At the conclusion of peace in 1874, measures were taken to place the government of the Gold Coast upon an efficient and secure footing.

15. By Charter of 24th July, 1874, the settlements of the Gold Coast and Lagos were separated from the government of the West African Settlements, and formed into one colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony under a Governor-in-Chief with an Administrator at Lagos. There was one Executive Council and one nominated Legislative Council for the two settlements, and one Supreme Court. This Charter was superseded by Letters Patent dated the 23rd January, 1883, and the 13th January, 1886, respectively, and by the latter instrument Lagos was separated from the Gold Coast and formed into a distinct Colony. Provision was made for an Executive and Legislative Council, the members of both being nominated by the Crown; four unofficial members were appointed to the Legislative Council.

16. Both Councils were re-constituted by Royal Instructions dated 20th September, 1916, the Executive Council being constituted by the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services and the Secretary for Native Affairs with the Governor as President. The Legislative Council was constituted by the members of the Executive Council, and, in addition, six officials as ex-officio members, and such unofficial members as might be appointed by the Crown. The Legislative Council, which was re-constituted in 1925, is now composed of the Governor, fifteen official members and fourteen Unofficial members. For the first time it contains an elective element, provision having been made for the election of six Head Chiefs as Provincial Members, three municipal members to represent the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi respectively, a mercantile member and a mining member.

17. The Legislative Council legislates for the Gold Coast Colony only. Ashanti and the Northern Territories are administered by the Governor.

18. The system of government generally may be described as a mixture of direct and indirect rule with a steady bias towards the latter. The Native Administration is almost entirely in the hands of the Native Chiefs, who are assisted in their respective spheres of authority by their councils of elders who are generally representative of various sections of the community. The Chiefs are responsible to Government through the District Commissioners. Native Tribunals presided over by Chiefs form part of the Colony's Judicial system, and their judgments are subject to appeal to the Supreme Court, and from the Supreme Court appeals may finally reach the Privy Council.



19. In executive and constitutional issues the decisions of a State Council, as the highest native authority is called, are subject to appeal to the Governor, whose decision is final.

20. The Gold Coast Colony is divided into three Provinces, Central, Western, and Eastern, the last including the Southern section of that part of Togoland under British mandate, and each Province is in charge of a Provincial Commissioner, assisted by District and Assistant District Commissioners.

21. Ashanti is divided into Districts each under a District Commissioner who exercises limited powers of jurisdiction. The dependency is administered by a Chief Commissioner with an Assistant Chief Commissioner as relieving officer. The Protectorate of the Northern Territories is administered in a similar manner.

22. The local affairs of the towns of Accra, Cape Coast, and Sekondi are administered by town councils, consisting of five official and five unofficial members. Their revenue is derived from house and land rates, various licences, and an annual grant-in-aid from Government. The councils are invested with powers and duties under certain Ordinances, and further have the power generally to do all such acts as may be necessary for the conservancy of the town and for the preservation of public health.

23. Town sanitary committees have been established at a number of smaller towns, but they are purely advisory, with no power of taxation. These committees, however, exercise a beneficial influence on the improvement of the sanitation of these towns, and are most useful institutions.

24. The municipal administration of Kumasi, the administrative headquarters of Ashanti, is in the hands of the Kumasi Public Health Board, which was formed in July, 1925. The revenue of the Board is chiefly derived from licences and fees similar to those charged by the various town councils in the Colony and from rents of Government land.

25. In the Colony the Governor in Council is empowered to declare any area within a town to be a "health area," and to regulate the erection of buildings within such an area.



### CHAPTER III.—POPULATION.

26. The Colony is inhabited by a large number of native tribes, whose customs and form of government are of a more or less similar character.

27. The principal sea coast tribes are the following : Nzima, Shama, Komenda, Elmina, Cape Coast, Fanti, Winneba, Assin Gomoa, Ga, Adangbe, Awuna, Agbosome and Aflao.

28. In the interior of the Colony the principal tribes are : Aowin, Upper and Lower Wasaw, Sefwi, Upper and Lower Denkera, Twifu, Assin, Essikuma, Adjumako, Akim Abuakwa and Akim Kotoku, Kwahu, Akwapim, Eastern and Western Krobo, Akwamu, Krepi, Shai and Ningo.

29. In Ashanti the Ashantis and the Brong predominate, and in the Northern Territories there are some thirty-four tribes, classified in three language groups, Mole or Gagbani, Gur or Grumah and Akan.

30. The first group includes the Dagomba, Nanumba, Mamprusi, Kusasi, Builsa (Kanjarga), Nankanni, Nabdam, Dagarti, Lobi, Burifo, Talansi and Wala tribes, and the Safaliba.

31. The Gur or Grumah group comprises the Chamba, Komba, Gbimba, Nafeba, Nagbiba, Monkpimba and Bokasu, known collectively as Konkomba (barbarian), B'mawba, Kasena, Issalla, Vagella, Kpariba and Dega, while the Akan group includes the Chakosi, Gonja, Nchumeru, Nawuri, Dompou, Choruba, Noma, Adjati and Adele tribes.

32. In that part of Togoland under British Mandate the principal tribes are the Kusasi, Mamprussi, Dagomba, Chokosi, Konkomba, Chamba, and Ewe-speaking peoples.

33. There is a considerable element of alien African races resident in the Gold Coast, more particularly in the coast areas and on the mines in the Western Province. Hausas and Kroos are particularly in evidence in Accra.

34. According to the census taken in April, 1931, the total population of the Gold Coast, including Ashanti, the Northern Territories and the British Mandate of Togoland has been returned at 3,163,568, of which 3,182 are non-Africans.

35. The distribution of the total African population of 3,160,386 is as shewn in the following comparative table :—

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF THE RESIDENT AFRICAN POPULATION  
OF THE COLONY AND ITS DEPENDENCES.

|                                   | 1891.       | 1901.       | 1911.     | 1921.     | 1931.     |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| THE COLONY.                       |             |             |           |           |           |
| Eastern Province ...              | (a) 314,024 | 541,253     | 441,820   | 664,207   | 855,076   |
| Central Province ...              | 306,755     | 221,039     | 247,306   | 302,626   | 431,384   |
| Western Province                  | 183,406     | 133,038     | 163,540   | 205,080   | 284,902   |
| Total ... ..                      | 764,185     | 895,330     | 852,666   | 1,171,913 | 1,571,362 |
| ASHANTI.                          |             |             |           |           |           |
| Eastern Province ...              | Nil. }      | (b) 345,891 | 287,814   | { 292,444 | 393,810   |
| Western Province                  | Nil. }      |             |           |           |           |
| Total ... ..                      | —           | 345,891     | 287,814   | 406,193   | 578,078   |
| NORTHERN TERRI-<br>TORIES.        |             |             |           |           |           |
| Southern Province                 | Nil. }      | 307,724     | 361,806   | { 123,030 | 139,839   |
| Northern Province                 | Nil. }      |             |           |           |           |
| Total ... ..                      | —           | (c) 307,724 | 361,806   | 530,355   | 717,275   |
| THE MANDATED AREA<br>OF TOGOLAND. |             |             |           |           |           |
| Southern Section ...              | Nil.        | —           | —         | 87,155    | 125,529   |
| Northern Section ...              | Nil.        | —           | —         | 100,784   | 168,142   |
| Total ... ..                      | —           | —           | —         | 187,939   | 293,671   |
| SUMMARY :—                        |             |             |           |           |           |
| Colony ... ..                     | 764,185     | 895,330     | 852,666   | 1,171,913 | 1,571,362 |
| Ashanti ... ..                    | —           | 345,891     | 287,814   | 406,193   | 578,078   |
| Northern Territories              | —           | 307,724     | 361,806   | 530,355   | 717,275   |
| Togoland ... ..                   | —           | —           | —         | 187,939   | 293,671   |
| Total ... ..                      | 764,185     | 1,548,945   | 1,502,286 | 2,296,400 | 3,160,386 |

(a) Kwahu and Krepi were omitted.

(b) Includes a rough estimate of 10,240 for Kintampo which in 1901 was included in the administrative area of the Northern Territories.

(c) An estimate only.

36. It will be noticed that there were general increases, the aggregate over the 1921 figures being 863,983 or 37.6 per cent.

37. This is a definite indication that apart from any influx of people from neighbouring countries the health of the autochthonous population has been well maintained during the past ten years.

38. The following remarks and statistics regarding Births and Deaths relate only to certain of the larger towns and cannot be taken as in any way indicative of the general rates : e.g. the comment below on the preponderance of male deaths.



39. *Births*.—Some 8,239 births were registered during 1931, of which 4,080 were males and 4,159 females. This gives a ratio of 100 males to 101.9 females.

Comparative rates for the last three years are as follows :—

|            |     |     |     | 1929. |     | 1930. |     | 1931. |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|
| M.         | ... | ... | ... | 3,693 | ... | 4,090 | ... | 4,080 |
| F.         | ... | ... | ... | 3,783 | ... | 3,964 | ... | 4,159 |
| P. (total) | ... | ... | ... | 7,476 | ... | 8,054 | ... | 8,239 |

40. The natural increase of births over deaths was 2,267.

41. The combined birth-rate of the thirty registration areas is estimated at 31.3 for the year 1931, the rate for 1930 being 35.2.

42. *Deaths*.—Registrations in respect of deaths numbered 5,972 during 1931, of which 3,765 were males and 2,207 females, a proportion of 170.6 male to every 100 female deaths. The preponderance of male deaths has, no doubt, as in past years, a close reference to the annual influx of male labour from French West Africa and the Kru Coast.

43. Comparative rates for the last three years are as follows :—

|            |     |     |     | 1929. |     | 1930. |     | 1931. |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|
| M.         | ... | ... | ... | 3,454 | ... | 3,752 | ... | 3,765 |
| F.         | ... | ... | ... | 1,997 | ... | 2,220 | ... | 2,207 |
| P. (total) | ... | ... | ... | 5,451 | ... | 5,972 | ... | 5,972 |

44. It is estimated that the combined crude death-rate of the thirty registration areas during 1931, per thousand living persons, was 23.5 as compared with 26.4 in 1930.

45. *Stillbirths*.—Only 343 stillbirths were reported during 1931. This is equivalent to four per hundred live-births, and is a remarkably low figure in a country where malaria, to name but one disease causing intra-uterine death, is known to be rife.

46. *Infantile Mortality*.—In 1930, the infant mortality rate was 116, and in 1931, the rate was 114 per thousand living births resulting from the deaths under one year of 936 infants.

47. Comparative rates for the last three years are as follows —

|       |     |     |     | 1929. |     | 1930. |     | 1931. |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|
| Rates | ... | ... | ... | 113   | ... | 116   | ... | 114   |

48. In view of the fact that infant mortality provides a useful index of local health, it is pleasing to note the very considerable reduction that has taken place in the loss of infant life in registration areas during the past ten years—the rate in Accra having fallen from 247 in 1921 to 95 in 1931.



**Migration.**

49. The following are the data as to Non-Natives, Immigrants from other Colonies, and Native Foreigners found in the Gold Coast at the 1931 Census.

**NON-NATIVES.**

|                                  | British. | Other Europeans. | Syrians. | Others. | Total. |
|----------------------------------|----------|------------------|----------|---------|--------|
| COLONY.                          |          |                  |          |         |        |
| Western Province                 | 503      | 99               | 60       | 22      | —      |
| Central Province ...             | 166      | 81               | 40       | 11      | —      |
| Western Province                 | 747      | 228              | 296      | 52      | —      |
| ASHANTI ... ..                   | 324      | 124              | 166      | 10      | —      |
| NORTHERN TERRI-<br>TORIES ... .. | 85       | 13               | 8        | —       | —      |
| TOGOLAND ... ..                  | 18       | 24               | —        | 1       | —      |
| MARITIME ... ..                  | 68       | 4                | —        | 32      | —      |
| Total ... ..                     | 1,911    | 573              | 570      | 128     | 3,182  |

**AFRICAN RESIDENTS DERIVING FROM OTHER COLONIES.**

|                                  | Gambia. | Sierra Leone. | Nigeria. | Cameroon. | West Indies. | Others. |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------------|----------|-----------|--------------|---------|
| COLONY.                          |         |               |          |           |              |         |
| Western Province                 | 13      | 1,630         | 6,846    | —         | —            | —       |
| Central Province                 | 5       | 59            | 10,518   | —         | 1            | —       |
| Eastern Province                 | 7       | 807           | 24,970   | —         | —            | —       |
| ASHANTI ... ..                   | —       | 299           | 15,036   | —         | —            | —       |
| NORTHERN TERRI-<br>TORIES ... .. | —       | —             | 6,378    | —         | —            | —       |
| TOGOLAND ... ..                  | —       | 13            | 3,955    | —         | —            | —       |
| Total ... ..                     | 25      | 2,808         | 67,703   | —         | 1            | —       |

**AFRICAN RESIDENTS DERIVING FROM NON-BRITISH COLONIES.**

|                             | French West African Possessions. | Liberia. | Unclassified. |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|---------------|
| COLONY.                     |                                  |          |               |
| Western Province ... ..     | 14,277                           | 3,078    | 75            |
| Central Province ... ..     | 15,227                           | 732      | —             |
| Eastern Province ... ..     | 37,806                           | 2,792    | 6,203         |
| ASHANTI ... ..              | 52,734                           | 201      | 529           |
| NORTHERN TERRITORIES ... .. | 46,136                           | —        | 8,780         |
| TOGOLAND ... ..             | 30,102                           | 9        | —             |
| Total ... ..                | 196,282                          | 6,812    | 15,587        |

50. The number of Europeans who entered the Gold Coast during 1931–32 was 2,411, an increase of 2 per cent over the previous year, while 1,965 left the Colony, an increase of 20 per cent over last year.

51. Thirty-one Africans left for places outside West Africa, while 51 returned from such places.

52. Records of Africans travelling between West African ports are not kept.

## CHAPTER IV.—HEALTH.

53. The general health of the whole community was not unsatisfactory although the record of the health of the European section was not so good as it had been in the years immediately preceding. A localized outbreak of yellow fever in the Northern Territories in which a certain number of deaths occurred had much to do with this. In addition, the world financial depression imposed an extra strain on all Europeans and undoubtedly exerted a generally lowering influence on their health and welfare.

54. The health of the African community was fairly good. There was an absence of serious epidemics amongst them, although here also the financial condition had its adverse effect especially on the immigrant labouring class who suffered much from under-nourishment owing to shortage of money and consequent inability to purchase food.

55. In spite of a definite reduction in medical personnel owing to retrenchments the numbers of out-patients and in-patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the Colony were well maintained. The following statement shows the total numbers dealt with by both branches of the Department (Medical and Health) in the general and contagious diseases hospitals, dispensaries and clinics of the Colony during the past two years :—

|         | <i>In-patients.</i> |     | <i>Out-patients.</i> |         |
|---------|---------------------|-----|----------------------|---------|
| 1930–31 | ...                 | ... | 18,864               | 251,921 |
| 1931–32 | ...                 | ... | 18,584               | 240,483 |

56. By far the greater proportion of the population of the Gold Coast lives in small villages and is engaged in farming, cacao being the chief product. Prevalent diseases are yaws, malaria, dysentery, worms, ulcers, etc. In the gold-mining area around Tarkwa tuberculosis is regrettably common in underground workers.

57. Of infective diseases the total treated amounted to 108,166 or about 41.75 per cent of the total of 259,067 of all in- and out-patients. An analysis of the diseases of the group treated was as follows :—

|                | Per cent. |     |     |     |     |       |
|----------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Yaws ...       | ...       | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57.82 |
| Malaria        | ...       | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27.76 |
| Gonorrhœa      | ...       | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.15  |
| Pneumonia      | ...       | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.76  |
| Tuberculosis   | ...       | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.23  |
| Influenza      | ...       | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.19  |
| Syphilis       | ...       | ... | ... | ... | ... | .64   |
| Other diseases | ...       | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6.45  |



58. Five hundred and eighty-two deaths from infective diseases occurred in Government Institutions and were caused as follows :—

|                     |     |     |     |     |     |       |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Pneumonia           | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31.09 |
| Tuberculosis        | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27.66 |
| Malaria             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8.07  |
| Dysentery (amoebic) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.29  |
| Septicæmia          | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.29  |
| Bacillary dysentery | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.71  |
| Blackwater fever    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.37  |
| Other diseases      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21.52 |

These constituted .53 per cent of all infective diseases treated.

59. Of the total of all diseases treated, viz., 259,067, an analysis showed the following :—

|   | Per cent. |
|---|-----------|
| *Preventable diseases                                       | 50.89     |
| Affections of the digestive system...                       | 10.86     |
| Affections of skin and cellular tissue                      | 9.93      |
| Affections of respiratory system                            | 5.91      |
| Affections of nervous system and of organs of special sense | 4.77      |
| Affections of genito-urinary system (non-venereal)          | 2.24      |
| Affections of bones and organs of locomotion                | 1.73      |
| Affections of circulatory system                            | 0.90      |
| General diseases  | 3.56      |
| Other diseases  | 9.21      |

60. One thousand four hundred and nine deaths occurred from all diseases which can be classified as follows :—

|  | Per cent. |
|--|-----------|
| Preventable diseases                         | 51.31     |
| Digestive diseases                           | 10.29     |
| Genito-urinary diseases (non-venereal)       | 7.45      |
| Nervous diseases and organs of special sense | 4.54      |
| General diseases                             | 4.40      |
| Skin and cellular tissue                     | 3.12      |
| Circulatory diseases                         | 2.83      |
| Respiratory diseases                         | 2.62      |
| Affections of bone and organs of locomotion  | .70       |
| Other diseases                               | 12.74     |

\* *Note.*—Preventable diseases include infectious diseases, intoxication and poisons, scabies and tinæ, helminths and affections produced by external causes.

61. An outbreak of smallpox in a mild form and easily controlled took place in Eastern Dagomba (Northern Territories) and the neighbouring area of Togoland. Two hundred and one cases occurred with a mortality of eight per cent.

62. Vaccination is steadily maintained. Over 364,000 were performed during the year with over 87 per cent of successes.

63. A disquieting event was the recurrence during the year of yellow fever from which the Gold Coast had been so happily free for over three years. Seventeen cases occurred with 12 deaths. Europeans in Tamale suffered severely; all five cases there ended fatally.

64. Malaria prevails everywhere and is a constant drain on the health of all classes. It constitutes six to eight per cent of all cases treated and 20 per cent of all working days lost by European officials are due to this one cause.

65. Of blackwater fever there were 19 cases with four deaths in Europeans. In Africans and Syrians nine cases and four deaths were recorded.

66. Of venereal diseases syphilis is uncommon but gonorrhoea is widespread.

## PROVISIONS FOR TREATMENT.

### (a) MEDICAL, HEALTH AND LABORATORY SERVICES STAFF.

67. On the 1st April, 1932, there was an estimated provision in the Medical, Health and Laboratory Service Branches for seven Administrative Officers, two Specialists, 42 Medical Officers, two Pathologists, five Women Medical Officers, four African Medical Officers. In addition there were one European Matron and 30 Nursing Sisters and 246 African Nurses (Ordinary and Mental) and Midwives. The Health Branch included nine European Medical Officers of Health, 20 European and 101 African Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors. There were in addition 78 Dispensers and ten Laboratory Attendants.

68. The training of the African subordinate staff is concentrated in Accra. Nurses and dispensers for the Colony are trained at the Gold Coast Hospital, midwives and health visitors at the Maternity and Princess Marie Louise Children's Hospitals and sanitary inspectors at the special school for the purpose.

69. A scheme for establishing a body of specially qualified Nurse-Dispensers who will be in charge of dispensaries in the rural areas has recently been initiated. These are being trained to deal with yaws, malaria, etc., and the prevalent complaints.



## (b) HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

70. There are in all seven European hospitals with a total of 74 beds. These hospitals are up-to-date, well staffed and well equipped, and 769 in-patients and 1,745 out-patients were dealt with during the year.

71. There are altogether 33 African hospitals containing 903 beds and 92 cots. Well equipped dispensaries are attached to all the hospitals. The Gold Coast Hospital at Accra with 227 beds and cots is one of the finest in Africa. An idea of its work may be gained from the following figures.

|                                 | 1928-29. | 1929-30. | 1930-31. | 1931-32. |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Total Out-patients ... ..       | 13,786   | 14,638   | 14,191   | 13,261   |
| Total In-patients ... ..        | 2,661    | 3,087    | 3,572    | 3,645    |
| Major Operations ... ..         | 602      | 671      | 650      | 675      |
| Minor Operations ... ..         | 295      | 436      | 670      | 709      |
| Daily average (In-patients) ... | 208      | 233      | 222      | 223      |

72. At the African Hospital, Kumasi, with 140 beds and cots, equally valuable work goes on.

|                                 | 1928-29. | 1929-30. | 1930-31. | 1931-32. |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Out-patients Total ... ..       | 18,546   | 19,539   | 20,881   | 17,804   |
| In-patients Total ... ..        | 2,508    | 2,137    | -2,360   | 1,954    |
| Operations Major ... ..         | 202      | 194      | 206      | 229      |
| Operations Minor ... ..         | 248      | 170      | 286      | 382      |
| Daily average (In-patients) ... | 124.6    | 157.5    | 138.9    | 134.2    |

73. The Maternity Hospital, Accra, is one of the most valuable institutions in the Gold Coast, and its work is increasing yearly and the demand in accommodation is insistent. The value of its work is shown by the rapid drop in maternal mortality in Accra since its erection in 1928. A reduction from 17 per 1,000 (1917 to 1929) to 6.1 in 1930 and seven in 1931 is a remarkable achievement.



74. Extension of accommodation is very much required. There are only 29 beds and 678 in-patients admissions took place during 1930-31 which increased to 972 in the following year. During the year ten nurses qualified as midwives, who are controlled and regulated by a Midwives' Board working under a Midwives' Ordinance.

75. Of two travelling dispensaries one had to cease to function during the year but the other continued work throughout the year in the Lawra area.

#### (c) MISSION HOSPITALS.

76. There is only one Mission hospital in the Gold Coast. This is a fine Hospital with 60 beds situated at Agogo in Ashanti and does excellent work under the direction of the Basel Mission.

77. The Roman Catholic Mission has recently opened a dispensing and child welfare centre in the Axim district and further extension of work in the Eastern and Western Provinces is being organised.

#### PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

78. Hygiene and sanitation, port health work, infant welfare work, etc., are controlled by the Health branch. Vaccination for smallpox, anti-rat measures for plague, mosquito control for yellow fever and malaria, health propaganda, and so on, besides general routine sanitation, are steadily carried on.

79. In spite of financial depression certain advances can be recorded. A well-planned scheme for the dangerous marshy area west of Achimota College was begun, a new pipe-borne water supply for Tamale was opened in March, 1932, steady progress was made on the Kumasi water supply scheme, and the opening of a new market at Cape Coast may be noted.

80. Efficient port health work is carried on at Accra and Takoradi and all ports of entry, particular attention being paid to the eradication of rats and mosquitoes and to the spread of infection between ship and shore. No port was declared infected during the year.

81. Ante-natal and child welfare work suffered a set-back owing to reduction in staff consequent on falling revenue. The children's hospitals at Accra and Kumasi continued their valuable work throughout the year. It is feared that a further drop in revenue may cause a regression in this valuable branch but voluntary schemes for the carrying on of this work under the guidance of the Red Cross Society are already being formed.

## CHAPTER V.—HOUSING.

82. It will be readily understood that the economic depression from which the Gold Coast, in common with so many other countries, is suffering at the present time has had, inevitably, a certain repercussion on the construction or the completion of houses.

83. On the other hand it is very gratifying to note that the value of a solid and healthy type of building is being more and more appreciated by the African population. From discussions with householders in various parts of the Gold Coast it is evident that house construction is undertaken for three main reasons, other than to provide shelter for the family and relatives of the builder, viz., to serve as an investment by leasing portions of the house to strangers thereby bringing in a certain financial return, to serve as security for money borrowed to open up a business or to purchase a lorry or to employ labour on farms and, lastly, to form a legacy to the heirs of the owner.

84. The day has passed when the indigenous people living in the more populous centres along the littoral and in inland towns were content with mud and wattle or rush or grass huts which soon became dilapidated owing to the depredations of termites and the effects of wind and rain and which were dangerous owing to the possibility of fire and on account of the harbourage for vermin which they afforded.

85. The progress in house construction has been phenomenal and this is particularly noticeable in the ports, such as Accra and Sekondi, and in certain of the larger townships as, for example, Kumasi in Ashanti.

86. Where funds have not been available for the construction of concrete block or brick houses the solid *pise de terre* or, as it is locally called, “ swish ” or puddled earth type is favoured.

87. Especially good work has been done in Ashanti and very many villages and townships have been laid out on modern lines with ample provision for lanes, open spaces, sanitary sites and recreation fields, the houses themselves being built in solid swish rendered inside and out with cement, and with well-ventilated rooms of adequate size with cross-ventilation and louvred windows.

88. Smaller townships in the Colony proper and in the Northern Territories are following the lead of Ashanti, but here and there in the Colony itself there has been a slight retrogression owing to lack of adequate supervision or encouragement and insanitary vermin-ridden wattle and daub or corrugated iron dwellings have been erected.



89. The rectangular or so-called Ashanti type of compound built on a plot of  $60 \times 80$  feet has been adopted to a large extent even in backward areas in the Colony proper and every endeavour is made to educate the local community to appreciate the advantages of this type.

90. For some time to come the round hut with grass roof will hold sway in all but the larger townships in the Northern Territories, although this type, which has certain obvious disadvantages from the health standpoint, e.g. darkness, and inadequate ventilation, thus favouring the presence of vermin, is being rapidly replaced in Tamale and one or two other townships in the north.

91. Happily the indigenous population has no need to live in tenements.

92. It is mainly the Krus from the Kru Coast or the labourers from the Ivory Coast, Haute Volta and French Sudan who are in any way disposed to live in groups in sheds or hangers, and they are driven to do this to a certain extent on account of the relatively high rents charged by local house-owners and because they are compelled to economise in the matter of cooks, since they are for the most part bachelors.

93. Legislation exists to prevent overcrowding but it is difficult to invoke.

94. House-to-house inspection forms one of the more important activities of the Health branch and advantage is invariably taken during such visits to point out defects in housing. Where necessary information is given to the local officers of the Public Works Department and notices for repair or demolition of dangerous or dilapidated dwellings are served on the owner.

95. In the larger areas European and African Building Inspectors are available for inspection duties and to give advice on housing, but the number of officers in these grades has been reduced as an economy measure.

96. The actual legal sanctions for the control of housing and town-planning vary in the different parts of the Gold Coast and its Dependencies.

97. For example, Building Regulations drafted under the Towns Ordinance have been applied to the following townships: Achimota, Nsawam, Koforidua, Mangoase, Nkawkaw, Keta, Somanya, Suhum, Aburi, Mampong, Akropong, Agona Swedru, Oda, Saltpond, Winneba, Axim, Dunkwa, Takoradi, Tarkwa, Ho and Kpandu.



98. In such towns and in those having a municipal or quasi-municipal organisation, for example, Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi and Kumasi, the local building regulations are applied in detail. Whereas slightly less detailed regulations are applicable to other towns to which the Towns Ordinance has been applied ; and so on down to very simple rules for townships and villages in Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

99. Government has undertaken housing schemes from time to time, the best example being the New Zongo at Kumasi constructed to take the place of the rat-ridden and plague-infected swish and wattle hovels demolished during the plague epidemic of 1924-25.

100. In addition there have been housing schemes which provided for the loan of building materials or the giving of credit to assist would-be house-owners, but these have not been a great success and, except under special circumstances, as for example, an outbreak of dangerous infectious disease, it is felt that house construction should be left largely to private enterprise.

101. There are no building societies at present in the Gold Coast Colony or its Dependencies but there seems no reason why the scope of the Co-operative (Agricultural) Societies should not be widened in selected areas or separate building societies formed on the same lines to assist persons to build house property.

102. The progress in house construction and in the layout of towns and villages in the Gold Coast and its Dependencies during the last decade has been so marked as to be of very favourable augur for the future of the Colony and of its peoples.

## CHAPTER VI.—PRODUCTION.

103. The principal occupation of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast is agriculture. In the Colony, Ashanti and Southern Togoland the chief agricultural industry is the cultivation of cacao for export, and in the Northern Territories, where cacao does not thrive, the raising and marketing of stock and the raising of crops are the principal occupations.

104. Steps are now being taken to encourage the large-scale production of such fruits as bananas, oranges, and pine-apples, more especially in the coastal regions, with a view to the creation of a fruit export industry.

105. Next in importance to agriculture is the mining industry. Gold mining has been long established in the Western Province of the Colony and in Southern Ashanti: There is a manganese mine in the Western Province and diamond mines in the Eastern Province.

## AGRICULTURE.

## CACAO.

106. Production of cacao can only be assessed by direct methods. Cultivation is wholly by native farmers, whose holdings, not necessarily single units, average  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres each. 90 per cent of the crop is harvested between August and January, but exports spread out from September to May. The average export for a season is about 220,000 tons. The 1931–32 season production was about 205,000 tons. Of this amount some 6,000 tons came from the Mandated Territory of Togoland, of which 1,600 tons was shipped from the Gold Coast and the remainder from French Togoland.

107. The distribution of production is moving westward. New cultivation is mainly in the Western Province of Ashanti, and the Western Province of the Colony.

108. There is some indication that the peak of production has been reached, as population is a limiting factor, and increased planting is offset by a reduction in yield of the older areas, in the absence of any manuring or soil cultivation.

109. A system of co-operative cacao growers' societies has been founded under the Co-operative Societies Ordinance 1931. Societies are formed and supervised by the Department of Agriculture. All cacao sold through these societies is of high purity and commands a price premium.

## KOLA.

110. There are two main kola areas. In the Colony, production has declined in favour of cacao. The export from Accra, about 3,000 tons in 1924, has steadily fallen to 1,450 tons in 1930–31 and 550 tons in 1931–32. The quantity transported northwards by road was 210 tons against three tons in the previous year.



111. The Ashanti area production has remained fairly constant at about 5,500. In 1924, 2,500 tons were shipped from Takoradi ; last year the export from that port had fallen to 600, and this year to 33 tons. The overland export however, about 2,000 in 1924, steadily rose to about 4,500 tons in 1931.

#### OIL PALM PRODUCTS.

112. The oil palm is indigenous, and found wild throughout the rain forest. Pericarp oil and palm kernel oil are used locally for culinary purposes. Production for export depends chiefly on the price, and on financial conditions. The export has fallen off as shown below :—

|      |     |     |     | <i>Tons.</i> | £      |
|------|-----|-----|-----|--------------|--------|
| 1931 | ... | ... | ... | 319          | 4,739  |
| 1930 | ... | ... | ... | 402          | 10,083 |
| 1929 | ... | ... | ... | 568          | 16,529 |

113. One mill is being worked in the Western Province. A mill built in the Eastern Province under the Government subsidy scheme was closed down owing to the low price of oil.

114. The export of kernels was as follows :—

|      |     |     |     | <i>Tons.</i> | £      |
|------|-----|-----|-----|--------------|--------|
| 1931 | ... | ... | ... | 3,719        | 35,428 |
| 1930 | ... | ... | ... | 4,945        | 64,061 |
| 1929 | ... | ... | ... | 5,967        | 89,433 |

#### COPRA.

115. During the last two years the export of copra has fallen off owing to low prices.

|                   |     |     |     | <i>Tons.</i> | £      |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------|--------|
| 1931              | ... | ... | ... | 1,065        | 12,033 |
| 1930              | ... | ... | ... | 917          | 15,655 |
| Average 1924-1919 | ... | ... | ... | 1,359        | 29,500 |

#### COTTON.

116. There were no maritime exports during the year ; 3,466 lbs. of lint were produced in 1930. Export over the frontier of seed cotton was 200,221 lbs. against 236,253 lbs. in 1930, from Togoland. Cotton production in the Northern Territories is being developed slowly, but no exportable surplus is yet produced.

#### RICE.

117. A Government rice mill in the Western Province has encouraged production. The following table gives the tons of paddy brought to the mill :—

|       |     | 1926-27 | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 |
|-------|-----|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Paddy | ... | 35      | 128     | 191     | 106     | 289     |



118. In other parts of the Colony small patches are produced for local use.

119. The rice from the mill is all consumed locally, and fetches 10s. per 100 lbs. at the mill against 12s. last year. The average price for the previous three years was 14s.

#### RUBBER.

120. Owing to low prices, and the relative costliness of labour the production has fallen from 540,000 lbs. valued at £21,986 in 1930 to 221,000 lbs. valued at £4,936 in 1931.

#### SISAL HEMP.

121. With the closing down of the Government plantation at Accra last year, there was no production of sisal in 1931.

#### FOOD CROPS.

122. There is a large production of food crops—yams, cassava, maize, cocoyams, groundnuts, guinea corn, plantains, etc., for local consumption. With the falling off of imported foodstuffs owing to the financial conditions, the production of local food crops has increased, but cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy.

123. The staple foodstuffs vary considerably in different parts of the country. In the Navrongo District of the Northern Territories the staple vegetable foods are millet, guinea-corn, beans, groundnuts, and shea butter, while beef, mutton, goats, game and poultry are quite commonly eaten.

124. In the Lawra—Wa area of the Northern Territories, a Savannah type of country, yams and maize are the staple foods. Shea-nuts and groundnuts are also part of the diet. Animal foods are not so commonly eaten.

125. Further south in Mamprusi, the Northern Section of Togoland, and the Southern Province yams are the main food supply, with maize and millet, beans and sweet potatoes, shea butter and groundnuts. Animal foods are eaten in considerably less quantities. This is the true Savannah region and is remarkable for the scarcity of its population.

126. In the Forest zone, the area of greatest productivity and containing the cacao and mining regions, plantains, yams, maize, beans, groundnuts, palm-oil and fruits, cocoyams, sweet potatoes and cassava are eaten, while animal foods are still more sparingly eaten.

127. In the Coastal zone, which includes all the principal shipping centres and the great trade centres, maize, cassava, plantains, palm-oil, coconut and rice are mainly eaten, while beef, mutton and pork are the animal foods. This area also has a considerable fish diet.

## HIDES AND SKINS.

128. The total export of all kinds showed a large decrease in 1931, amounting to less than 50 per cent of the 1930 export.

## PRODUCTION BY NON-AFRICANS.

129. In general there have been but few plantation ventures and these have not been sufficiently successful to encourage development. The companies which had survived until the current year have suffered from the low prices obtaining for produce and with one exception are not likely to survive. Four of these companies situated in the Western Province and Southern Ashanti were producing rubber and their production has fallen by some 60 per cent during the year. In the Eastern Province a large general plantation ceased all operations other than the harvesting of cacao, coffee and fruits. A small coffee plantation, near Kumasi, was likewise compelled to stop all expenditure other than that required to harvest the crop. One plantation near Akrokerri in Ashanti, producing mainly cacao, under the able management of a single European, managed to continue activities and pay its way. The owners of an extensive concession astride the railway in the Central Province, have had under consideration the question of growing bananas on a large scale with a view to export but at the close of the year no decision had been taken in the matter.

## ANIMAL HEALTH.

130. Pong-Tamale, in the Northern Territories, is the headquarters of the Department of Animal Health which consists of a Principal Veterinary Officer, a Veterinary Pathologist, five Veterinary Officers, an Inspector of Livestock and eleven African Veterinary Assistants. One of the Veterinary Officers is being retrenched on account of the bad financial position and the Veterinary Pathologist's post is also likely to be abolished.

131. The new laboratory has not yet started work owing to the new Veterinary Pathologist being invalided. A Veterinary Officer has been withdrawn from the field and will begin the manufacture of Anti-Rinderpest Serum in April, 1932.

132. The following is a rough census of the livestock of the country :—

|                      | Cattle. | Sheep and Goats. | Horses. | Donkeys. | Pigs.  |
|----------------------|---------|------------------|---------|----------|--------|
| Colony ... ..        | 40,000  | 220,000          | 200     | 100      | 60,000 |
| Ashanti ... ..       | 1,500   | 10,000           | 400     | 500      | 20,000 |
| Northern Territories | 110,000 | 454,200          | 3,740   | 16,430   | 6,810  |



## ANIMAL DISEASES.

*Anthrax.*

133. Sporadic outbreaks occurred throughout the country. The incidence of this disease is not tending to increase.

*Cattle Plague (Rinderpest).*

134. In spite of the delay in the manufacture of laboratory Anti-Rinderpest serum, between twenty and thirty thousand head of cattle have been immunised this year in addition to last year's thirty-one thousand. All this work has been done in the Northern Territories and represents the first real big constructive effort in the Protectorate for the general economic welfare of the people. Owing to transport difficulties, no crop can be exported economically but cattle can be taken to the markets on the hoof and earn a very ready sale and a good profit. In the past, devastating epizootics of cattle plague have ravaged the country and the cattle were reduced to a fifth or less of their numbers at the beginning of the century. The disease could not be controlled until the present cattle immunisation scheme was inaugurated in 1930. The initial immunisation of the basic stock of the country should be completed by the early part of 1934. Already the cattle population of the country is increasing and the owners have regained confidence now that they realise that the periodic holocausts at the shrine of rinderpest have ended. No natural outbreak of any note arose in the Northern Territories. In the Coastal livestock area of the Colony, a serious outbreak occurred and accounted for at least ten thousand out of the forty thousand local cattle. Owing to shortage of Veterinary Staff and lack of equipment, segregation and isolation measures were the only possible prophylactics and though the disease was thereby confined to certain areas, the large casualties show how necessary is active immunisation against cattle plague.

135. *Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia* is endemic in this country and rarely becomes epizootic. It is controlled by slaughter of sick and immediate in-contact animals. One serious localised outbreak occurred during the period.

136. *Rabies* was reported from several centres and appears to be increasing. Lack of recognition of the symptoms in dogs by the public is probably a contributory factor.

137. *Trypanosomiasis* is practically never seen clinically in the local small West African Shorthorn cattle which are very highly resistant, and seldom in the humped Zebus which are all imported for slaughter and have a sufficient resistance to inhibit clinical symptoms for their comparatively short period of residence. Imported Zebus are susceptible if kept permanently in fly areas. Many cases were seen in horses which are highly susceptible. Successful treatment in many cases, especially *T. vivax* infections,



was effected by intravenous injections of tartar emetic and also by Antimosan, a Bayer product, a non-toxic antimony salt. A large clearing experiment is being tried at Pong-Tamale to eliminate *Glossina tachinoides* and palpalis from a large part of the valley of the Naboggo River. If fully successful, as there is every reason to believe, similar methods could clear inexpensively large areas from tsetse fly.

#### LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT.

138. *Castrations of scrub animals.*—Several thousand scrub cattle as well as sheep, goats and pigs were sterilised. Zebu (humped) bulls and half-bred Zebu bulls were issued during the year. The attempted grade-up of the local cattle by heavy English bulls was a complete failure owing to the crosses being unable to stand local conditions and losing resistance to local diseases. The Zebu crosses are a distinct improvement on the local animal and are much more likely to be successful.

#### PONG-TAMALE LIVESTOCK FARM.

139. Experiments in crossing Niger Rams and local ewes have resulted in an improved animal which appears to possess the resistance of the dam to local diseases.

140. Eight pure-bred Middle White, 23 half-bred Middle White and 25 half-bred Large White pigs were issued or sold for breeding.

141. Over four hundred pure-bred Rhode Island Red and Buff Orpington poultry were sold or issued.

142. The stock improvement farm has been much extended and improved since the move to Pong-Tamale. The large output of improved swine and poultry is producing a marked beneficial effect on the general stock of the country.

#### LIVESTOCK TRADE.

143. The number of stock imported through the quarantine stations during the last three years was :—

|                 | 1929–30. | 1930–31. | 1931–32. |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|
|                 | —        | —        | —        |
| Cattle ... ..   | 51,952   | 50,434   | 39,001   |
| Sheep and Goats | 100,405  | 68,869   | 31,771   |

144. During the year 1931–32 approximately 32,560 cattle and 36,871 sheep and goats were exported.

145. The revenue collected during the year was £13,166 4s. 3d. The decrease is due partly to bad trade and partly to yellow fever and rinderpest restrictions. The decreased cattle import is mainly due to the latter causes and that of sheep and goats to the former.

146. The local livestock trade continues to develop and increase. With the co-operation of administrative officers, livestock fairs are being instituted at Northern Territories markets where local stock will be auctioned.

147. The hide and skin trade has been very poor but the improvement in flaying continues.

### FORESTRY.

148. The total forest area of the Colony, Ashanti and British Mandated Togoland is estimated at 15,350 square miles. The merchantable area from a timber point of view is said to be 10,000 square miles, but it is estimated that only about 5,000 of this is sufficiently well tapped by rivers and railways to be economically exploited for the export timber trade.

149. The forest policy of the Gold Coast is designed primarily for the creation and maintenance of forest reserves of sufficient area and suitable distribution for the purpose of maintaining water supplies and the humid climatic conditions required by the major agricultural industries on which the prosperity of the country so largely depends. This policy aims at the ultimate reservation of 6,000 square miles of forest or 24 per cent of the total area afforested, as distinct from savannah or parkland, country. To date some 3,148 square miles have been secured or are about to be secured. The ownership of the land, originally vested in the Native Authorities, is not disturbed, and wherever these Authorities are able and willing to do so the administration of the reserves is left in their hands, Forest Officers acting in an advisory capacity. In cases of proved mal-administration resort is had to the Forests Ordinance and the Government, through the Forestry Department, usually assumes management.

150. The productive aspect is, for the present, subordinated to the protective ; such exploitation of the timber assets of the country as takes place is carried out entirely by private enterprise and mostly from forest land not included in the reserves. The destruction of immature trees of some of the more important economic species is controlled by legislation, and regulations exist whereby the felling of mahogany for export, regardless of its origin, is effectively supervised. Exploitation of the other species of forest crop, many of which are utilisable and now coming into prominence on overseas markets, is controlled in the forest reserves, but not in areas outside of them. Comparative figures of mahogany exports are attached as Appendix I. No data are yet obtainable on which to estimate the annual local consumption of timber and other forest produce ; timber is extensively used not only in the mining industry but also in the domestic life of the people.



151. The productive capacity of the local classes of forest which exist in the forested country has not yet been fully determined. The components consist of 300 or more tree species, some 100 or more of which may be classed as "timber trees," i.e., trees capable of producing timber of merchantable dimensions. The grades of timber are almost as numerous as the species and by no means all have a recognised economic value. Subject to later and more detailed investigation it is estimated that the present capacity, including an appreciable volume of over-mature stock, of all classes of timber is some 1,500 cubic feet per acre or an annual output of 100 cubic feet per acre. In terms of species of recognised economic value this figure should be reduced considerably, but the possibility, assuming that the projected programme of forest reserves is carried out, is an annual output of some one hundred million cubic feet of timber from these species. As a national asset these reserves are of considerable potential, monetary value, quite apart from whatever value attaches to them from the protective functions they are designed to exercise. Neither the potential monetary nor the actual protective values appear yet to have impressed themselves deeply on the African mind. To him forest land is the ideal cultivable land and his system of shifting cultivation has done and continues to do irreparable damage.

152. The recent general economic depression has been reflected in the timber trade. Not only have exports fallen off but there has also been an appreciable diminution in building operations. The one forest product that appears to be in increased demand is the palm tree, and it is reported from various parts of the country that the sale of palm wine is now becoming a large industry and that the increasing number of vendors of this product forces itself on one's notice.

## WORK CONDUCTED AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE DURING THE YEAR 1931 FOR THE GOLD COAST.

### PLANT AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT.

153. *Economic Investigations and Enquiries.*—During 1931 the following investigations and enquiries were carried out for the Gold Coast.

154. *Danta wood* (*Cistanthera papaverifera*).—In continuation of a previous report on the green timber as received from the Forestry Department, a report was furnished giving the results of a complete series of mechanical tests and working trials carried out (partly at the Imperial Institute and partly at the Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough) on air-dried Danta wood with a standard moisture content of about 12 per cent



The results of the investigation indicated that the timber compares not unfavourably with hickory, ash and other woods used for tool handles, and practical tests by manufacturers confirmed this opinion. The Imperial Institute Advisory Committee on Timbers agreed that the selected timber should be suitable for hammer handles and for pick and shovel handles, except of the highest class, provided that it can be offered at a competitive price.

155. Before arranging for further practical trials the Committee requested information as to the price at which the timber could be landed in the United Kingdom, the supplies likely to be available, and whether consignments could be offered in the form of sawn planks as well as logs. This information was duly received, a price of 5s. or 6s. per cubic foot for logs and 7s. 6d. for planks, c.i.f. London or Liverpool, being quoted with the intimation that these figures could be considerably reduced for large quantities of the timber; as regards supplies, the timber was stated to be available in almost unlimited quantity. The Advisory Committee on Timbers were of opinion that the prices quoted were too high in comparison with those of hickory but that it would be worth while for the Forestry Department to endeavour to market the timber at a lower figure.

## APPENDIX I.

## MAHOGANY EXPORT.

|      |     | <i>Cubic feet.</i> |     | <i>Value.</i> |
|------|-----|--------------------|-----|---------------|
|      |     | —                  |     | £             |
| 1927 | ... | 1,239,721          | ... | 120,348       |
| 1928 | ... | 1,547,776          | ... | 138,853       |
| 1929 | ... | 1,430,230          | ... | 160,364       |
| 1930 | ... | 934,790            | ... | 100,098       |
| 1931 | ... | 625,829            | ... | 61,258        |

## DISTRIBUTION OF MAHOGANY EXPORTS.

| Countries exported to.            | Quantities. |           |           |          |         |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|
|                                   | 1927.       | 1928.     | 1929.     | 1930.    | 1931.   |
|                                   | C. ft.      | C. ft.    | C. ft.    | C. ft.   | C. ft.  |
| United Kingdom ...                | 485,572     | 490,382   | 598,080   | 429,250  | 162,659 |
| Other parts of British Empire ... | —           | 15,200    | —         | —        | —       |
| British West Africa ...           | —           | —         | —         | 30       | —       |
| United States of America          | 654,869     | 984,788   | 824,610   | 426,201  | 458,378 |
| France ...                        | 328         | 600       | 800       | 51       | —       |
| Holland ...                       | 1,344       | 252       | —         | —        | 744     |
| Germany ...                       | 2,880       | 5,292     | —         | —        | 4,048   |
| Other Foreign Countries           | 94,728      | 51,262    | 6,740     | —        | —       |
| Totals ...                        | 1,239,721   | 1,547,776 | 1,430,230 | *855,532 | 625,829 |

\*This makes a total of 855,532 c. ft. for the year 1930 *vide* Table 14 of the Blue Book for 1930-31 and *Gazette* (Trade Supplement) No. 12 of 1931. Table No. 20 of the same Blue Book shows a total of lumber exported during the year 1930 as 934,790 c. ft. including woods other than mahogany.

## MINERALS.

## GOLD.

156. During the year under review the gold won amounted to 264,422 fine ounces having a value at par of £1,123,266, as compared with 246,075 ounces and £1,045,327 for the previous year.

157. This improvement is mainly due to an increase in the tonnage mined and treated by the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation at Obuasi and by the Akoon Syndicate (now the Tarkwa Gold Areas) at Abbontiakoon.

158. With the exception of some 26 ounces won by alluvial mining methods at Abranbran Concession near Dunkwa, all the gold won was obtained from four lode mines, two of which are operating on the banket and two on quartz reefs.

159. By far the largest producer was the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, and there is reason to believe that the wonderful success of this Company is likely to be maintained.

160. At Bibiani work is still confined to development, and the size and value of the ore-body as so far disclosed is so promising that it has been decided to erect a trial crushing and treatment plant, which will be extended should further development work warrant such a course.

## MANGANESE.

161. The ore exported by the African Manganese Company, which is still the only producer on the Gold Coast, amounted to 218,637 tons (wet) having a value of £339,252, being 177,407 tons and £354,207 less than last year.

162. In 1929-30, when conditions were normal, there were exported 496,486 tons valued at £836,417, so that in the short space of two years there has been a decrease of 277,849 tons and £497,165, while the number of native employees has been reduced from 1,740 to 765.

163. This serious decline is due in part to the general depression, and in some measure to the fact that the price of manganese ore has been forced below its economic level by the Soviet Government in their efforts to capture the market.

164. The outlook in the near future is, therefore, not very promising.

## DIAMONDS.

165. There were exported 790,737 carats valued at £383,585, as compared with 848,199 carats and £595,079 for the previous year.

166. This decrease is due to the low prices now ruling.



167. There were four companies operating, namely: The Consolidated African Selection Trust, Ltd., at Akwatia; the West African Diamond Syndicate at Kokotenten; the Holland Syndicate operating near Kade; and Cayco (London) Ltd., at Topiramang.

168. There was but little prospecting done for diamonds outside the areas held under concessions during the year, which is doubtless due to the lack of incentive now that prices are so low; also, efforts in this direction have probably been influenced by the lack of success attending the extensive prospecting operations of the previous year.

#### LABOUR.

169. The average number of natives employed in general mining operations amounted to 11,839, as compared with 12,380 of the previous year, showing a decrease of 541. This is due chiefly to the great reduction in the number of natives employed in manganese and diamond mining, which is all the more noticeable in view of the fact that there was a marked increase in the number of natives employed in gold mining.

170. The supply of labour has been ample for mining purposes.

#### CONCESSIONS.

171. Eleven certificates of validity in the Colony and one in Ashanti in respect of mining concessions were gazetted during the year.

172. Of these, one was for gold, two for diamonds, one for bauxite and seven for minerals in general.

#### GENERAL.

173. Since 21st September, 1931, when Great Britain abandoned the gold standard, the price of this metal has been at a premium, which has not only acted as a stimulus to the companies at present operating, but also as an inducement for others to take up concessions for the purpose of winning gold.

174. This is the only hopeful feature at present in Gold Coast mining, as until the world's economic problems have been solved, there is little likelihood of expansion in the manganese and diamond industries.

### WORK CONDUCTED AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE DURING THE YEAR 1931 FOR THE GOLD COAST.

#### MINERAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT.

##### *Economic Investigations and Inquiries.*

175. During the year 1931 the following investigations and inquiries were carried out for the Gold Coast Geological Survey Department:—

*Bauxite.*—Three samples of bauxite were found to contain from 28 to 54 per cent of alumina. The percentages of ferric oxide ranged from 0.9 to 18, and of silica from one to 30.



*Mineral Specimens.*—Complete chemical analyses were made of ten, and partial analyses of two mineral specimens, and a mineralogical identification was made of another. Two other specimens were assayed for platinum, none being found, and in one of them a small percentage of chromic oxide was determined. Two other specimens were assayed for gold, less than 2 dwt. per ton being found in one of them. Small percentages of chromic oxide and manganese dioxide were found, respectively, in two other samples.

*Monazite.*—A sample of monazite was found to contain 61.7 per cent of cerium earths, and 6.5 per cent of thoria.

*Diamond concentrates.*—Complete mineralogical examinations were made of 17 concentrates.

#### PUBLICATIONS.

A special report on the research work on minerals carried out in the Gold Coast, supplied by the Geological Survey, appeared in No. 3 of the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute.

## CHAPTER VII.—COMMERCE.

## IMPORTS.

176. The value of all imports for the year was £4,803,874, being £4,149,896, or 46 per cent, less than the value of the imports for 1930.

177. The following table shows the value of imports for the years 1930 and 1931 respectively arranged on a tariff basis :—

| <i>Head of Imports.</i>   | 1930.     | 1931.     | <i>Decrease.</i> |
|---|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| I —COMMERCIAL   | £         | £         | £                |
| <i>Ad valorem</i> ... ..  | 2,991,425 | 1,595,527 | 1,395,898        |
| Specific—other than wines, spirits, malts, cider and perry ... .. | 1,569,593 | 986,396   | 583,197          |
| Specific—wines, spirits, malts, cider and perry ... ..            | 591,118   | 183,687   | 407,431          |
| Free Goods ... ..   | 3,059,432 | 1,666,487 | 1,392,945        |
| 2 —Government Stores ...  | 742,202   | 371,777   | 370,425          |
| Total ...   | 8,953,770 | 4,803,874 | 4,149,896        |

178. The statement given below shews the percentage of the total quantity of cotton goods which were supplied by the United Kingdom in 1929, 1930, and 1931 respectively.

| <i>Cotton manufactures.</i>  | 1929. | 1930. | 1931. |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Bleached piece goods ... ..  | 97.9  | 96.37 | 95.51 |
| Dyed piece goods ... ..      | 85.7  | 86.78 | 88.32 |
| Coloured piece goods ... ..  | 85.8  | 81.00 | 96.30 |
| Grey piece goods ... ..      | 91.0  | 90.90 | 93.01 |
| Printed piece goods ... ..   | 58.9  | 64.52 | 78.00 |
| Velveteen piece goods ... .. | 56.8  | 49.18 | 55.75 |
| Sewing cotton ... ..         | 93.9  | 79.12 | 86.35 |

179. The following statement distinguishes the principal makes of cars and lorries imported into the Gold Coast in 1931.

*Motor Cars.**Motor Lorries*

| <i>Make.</i>  | <i>Nos.</i> | <i>Make.</i>     | <i>Nos.</i> |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| Morris ... .. | 81          | Ford ... ..      | 312         |
| Ford ... ..   | 46          | Chevrolet ... .. | 194         |

| <i>Motor Cars.</i>     |     |     |             | <i>Motor Lorries.</i> |     |     |             |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-------------|-----------------------|-----|-----|-------------|
| <i>Make.</i>           |     |     | <i>Nos.</i> | <i>Make.</i>          |     |     | <i>Nos.</i> |
| Buick ...              | ... | ... | 20          | Dodge ...             | ... | ... | 119         |
| Chevrolet ...          | ... | ... | 19          | Rugby ...             | ... | ... | 18          |
| Austin ...             | ... | ... | 14          | Federal ...           | ... | ... | 10          |
| Willys Knight ...      | ... | ... | 14          | Other kinds ...       | ... | ... | 27          |
| Hillman ...            | ... | ... | 11          |                       |     |     |             |
| Armstrong Siddeley ... | ... | ... | 9           |                       |     |     |             |
| Other kinds ...        | ... | ... | 76          |                       |     |     |             |
|                        |     |     | Total ...   |                       |     |     | 680         |
|                        |     |     | 290         |                       |     |     |             |

180. Of a total importation of 970 motor cars and lorries 716 were supplied by the United States of America and only 207 by the United Kingdom.

181. Of the 290 motor cars imported, however, 188 came from the United Kingdom.

182. Of the 37 motor cycles imported 34 came from the United Kingdom, which supplied 734 of the 819 bicycles imported. 55 bicycles were imported from French Togoland, but the majority were no doubt of British origin, so that the United Kingdom still maintained its share of the import trade, unfortunately considerably depressed, in bicycles.

### EXPORTS.

183. The total value of the exports for the year ended 31st December, 1931, was £9,300,620, being £1,986,768, or 18 per cent less than the value of the exports for 1930.

184. The following table shows in comparative form the value of the various classes of exports arranged in groups for the past five years.

| <i>Classes.</i>  | 1927.      | 1928.      | 1929.      | 1930.      | 1931.         |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|
|  | £          | £          | £          | £          | £             |
| Domestic products and manufactures (excluding bullion) ...           | 13,458,721 | 12,944,318 | 11,530,760 | 8,855,054  | 6,504,092     |
| Foreign products and manufactures (excluding bullion and specie) ... | 51,752     | 110,712    | 96,353     | 154,232    | 117,550       |
| Bullion ...  | 727,182    | 648,815    | 869,863    | 1,055,634  | 1,069,629 (a) |
| Coin ...   | 112,720    | 85,030     | 180,740    | 1,222,468  | 1,609,349     |
| Total ...  | 14,350,355 | 13,824,875 | 12,677,716 | 11,287,388 | 9,300,620     |

(a) Including silver bullion, valued at £48, re-exported.



185. The following table gives particulars of the principal domestic articles exported by sea and overland during the years 1930 and 1931 :—

| Articles.                      | 1930.     |        | 1931.     |           | Difference. |                    |
|--------------------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------------------|
|                                | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value.    | Quantity.   | Value.             |
|                                |           | £      |           | £         |             | £                  |
| Cacao                          | ...       | ...    | ...       | 244,097   | +           | 53,517 — 1,477,220 |
| Gold (raw)                     | ...       | ...    | ...       | 273,514   | +           | 1,425 + 13,947     |
| Diamonds                       | ...       | ...    | Carats    | 880,479   | +           | 19,360 — 218,070   |
| Rubber                         | ...       | ...    | ...       | 221,449   | —           | 318,247 — 17,052   |
| Kola nuts                      | ...       | ...    | ...       | 2,952,870 | —           | 5,488,441 — 99,940 |
| Hides (cattle) untanned        | ...       | ...    | ...       | 234,546   | —           | 310,158 — 14,146   |
| Manganese Ore                  | ...       | ...    | ...       | 247,191   | —           | 170,299 — 434,433  |
| Copra                          | ...       | ...    | ...       | 1,065     | +           | 148 — 3,637        |
| Palm kernels                   | ...       | ...    | ...       | 4,035     | —           | 1,435 — 31,814     |
| Palm oil                       | ...       | ...    | ...       | 320       | —           | 169 — 6,643        |
| Timber—unmanufactured          | ...       | ...    | ...       | 636,127   | —           | 298,663 — 37,619   |
| Fibre—other kinds (Sisal hemp) | ...       | ...    | ...       | —         | —           | 287 — 6,802        |
| Cotton lint                    | ...       | ...    | ...       | 200,221   | —           | 39,498 — 868       |

## CUSTOMS REVENUE.

186. The following table shows in comparative form the Customs Revenue under the various heads for the years 1930 and 1931 :—

| Head of Revenue.  | 1930.     | 1931.     | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| IMPORT DUTIES.  | £         | £         | £         | £         |
| <i>Ad valorem</i> ... ..  | 303,136   | 195,364   | —         | 106,772   |
| Specific—other than wines, spirits, malts, cider and perry ... .. | 814,182   | 576,810   | —         | 237,372   |
| Specific—wines, spirits, malts, cider and perry ... ..            | 742,533   | 218,371   | —         | 524,162   |
| EXPORT DUTIES.  |           |           |           |           |
| Cacao ... ..  | 222,343   | 284,783   | 62,440    | —         |
| Diamonds ... ..   | 31,381    | 20,996    | —         | 10,385    |
| Mahogany cedar, and baku ... ..                                   | 5,168     | 2,608     | —         | 2,560     |
| Kola nuts ... ..  | —         | 1,065     | 1,065     | —         |
| MISCELLANEOUS.  |           |           |           |           |
| King's and Colonial Warehouse rents ... ..                        | 2,912     | 2,089     | —         | 823       |
| Firearms, etc., Warehouse rents ... ..                            | 428       | 291       | —         | 137       |
| Other Miscellaneous ... ..  | 10,434    | 6,004     | —         | 4,430     |
| LIGHT DUES... ..  | 8,160     | 6,887     | —         | 1,273     |
| Total gross receipts... ..  | 2,140,677 | 1,316,268 | 63,505    | 887,914   |
| Duties drawn back, over-entered and abated ... ..                 | 41,225    | 31,103    | —         | 10,122    |
| Total net receipts ... ..   | 2,099,452 | 1,285,165 | 63,505    | 877,792   |

## GENERAL COURSE OF PRICES.

187. Index prices of *imported* goods were lower than they were in 1930 until near the close of the year. When England went off the Gold standard index prices began to rise, but the full effect of that rise will not be felt until 1932.

188. The prices paid for *cacao* in 1931 were the lowest recorded, the average annual f.o.b. value in 1931 being £23, as compared with £37 in 1930.

189. The f.o.b. value per lb. of *kola nuts* exported was 3½d. at the beginning of the year ; at its close the similar value was 2¼d. In 1930 the average annual f.o.b. value was 4d. per lb.

190. The prices paid in 1931 for palm oil and kernels, mahogany, copra and rubber were also lower than those paid in 1930.

## Index prices in 1930 and 1931.

(As declared on Customs Entries.)

## IMPORTED GOODS.

| Article.                     | 1930. | 1931. |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Biscuits, bread and cakes :— |       |       |
| Pilot or ships' ... ..       | 100   | 93    |
| Other kinds ... ..           | 100   | 111   |

IMPORTED GOODS—*continued*.

| <i>Article.</i>  | 1930. | 1931. |
|--|-------|-------|
| Cotton manufactures :—   |       |       |
| Bleached ... ..  | 100   | 78    |
| Dyed ... ..  | 100   | 74    |
| Coloured ... ..  | 100   | 70    |
| Grey ... ..  | 100   | 80    |
| Printed ... ..   | 100   | 79    |
| Sewing ... ..  | 100   | 88    |
| Yarn ... ..  | 100   | 83    |
| Fish all kinds :—  |       |       |
| Canned or preserved in jars or bottles ...                             | 100   | 99    |
| Dried salted, smoked or pickled not in tins,<br>jars or bottles ... .. | 100   | 94    |
| Rice ... ..  | 100   | 76    |
| Flour (wheaten) ... ..   | 100   | 78    |
| Matches ... ..   | 100   | 100   |
| Meats :—   |       |       |
| Beef and pork, pickled or salted ... ..                                | 100   | 88    |
| Canned and bottled ... ..  | 100   | 88    |
| Smoked or cured ... ..   | 100   | 78    |
| Corrugated iron sheets ... ..  | 100   | 82    |
| Milk ... ..  | 100   | 89    |
| Salt, other kinds ... ..   | 100   | 100   |
| Soap, other kinds ... ..   | 100   | 89    |
| Sugar (refined) ... ..   | 100   | 82    |
| Tobacco :—   |       |       |
| Unmanufactured ... ..  | 100   | 96    |
| Cigars ... ..  | 100   | 114   |
| Cigarettes ... ..  | 100   | 102   |
| Wood and timber :—   |       |       |
| Lumber, sawn or hewn, undressed ... ..                                 | 100   | 95    |
| Lumber, sawn or hewn, wholly or partly<br>dressed ... ..               | 100   | 122   |

## EXPORTED GOODS.

|                     |     |     |
|---------------------|-----|-----|
| Cacao ... ..        | 100 | 62  |
| Raw gold ... ..     | 100 | 101 |
| Diamonds ... ..     | 100 | 65  |
| Rubber ... ..       | 100 | 56  |
| Manganese ... ..    | 100 | 80  |
| Copra ... ..        | 100 | 66  |
| Kola nuts ... ..    | 100 | 80  |
| Palm kernels ... .. | 100 | 74  |
| Palm oil ... ..     | 100 | 59  |
| Mahogany ... ..     | 100 | 92  |



## DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE.

191. The following table shows the trend of the aggregate external *sea-borne* trade of the Colony for the last pre-war year, 1913, and 1931 respectively :—

| Countries.                           | Import Trade<br>per cent. |       | Export Trade<br>per cent. |       | Aggregate Trade<br>per cent. |       |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|
|                                      | 1913.                     | 1931. | 1913.                     | 1931. | 1913.                        | 1931. |
| United Kingdom ...                   | 69.99                     | 55.06 | 64.77                     | 49.04 | 67.26                        | 51.05 |
| British West Africa ...              | 5.54                      | 2.86  | 7.42                      | .75   | 6.53                         | 1.38  |
| Other Parts of British<br>Empire ... | .21                       | 1.46  | —                         | 1.43  | .10                          | 1.51  |
| Total British Empire ...             | 75.74                     | 59.38 | 72.19                     | 51.22 | 73.89                        | 53.94 |
| United States of America             | 5.09                      | 16.85 | 1.86                      | 15.28 | 3.40                         | 15.81 |
| Germany ...                          | 7.85                      | 7.69  | 16.57                     | 12.98 | 12.41                        | 11.21 |
| Holland ...                          | 3.82                      | 5.28  | —                         | 15.28 | 1.82                         | 11.95 |
| France ...                           | .94                       | 3.39  | 8.39                      | 1.43  | 4.84                         | 2.09  |
| Other foreign countries              | 6.56                      | 7.41  | .99                       | 3.81  | 3.64                         | 5.00  |
| Total foreign countries ...          | 24.26                     | 40.62 | 27.81                     | 48.78 | 26.11                        | 46.06 |
| Grand Total ...                      | 100                       | 100   | 100                       | 100   | 100                          | 100   |

192. The import trade with all parts of the Empire represented 59.38 per cent of the total import trade and is more by 4.60 per cent than similar trade for the year 1930.

193. The share of the import trade appropriated by the United Kingdom was 55.06, or 3.75 per cent more than in 1930.

194. Imports from British West Africa were 2.86 per cent or .37 per cent more than in 1930.

195. The share of the import trade taken by Germany, Holland, and France in 1931 was less, while that of the United States of America was slightly larger.

196. The percentage share of the import and export trade taken by the United Kingdom, United States of America, Germany, Holland and France respectively during the last five years was as follows :—

| Year. |     | United Kingdom. |          | United States<br>of America. |          | Germany. |          | Holland. |          | France.  |          |
|-------|-----|-----------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|       |     | Imports.        | Exports. | Imports.                     | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. |
| 1927  | ... | ...             | ...      | ...                          | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      |
| 1927  | ... | 57.90           | 30.59    | 11.90                        | 24.59    | 8.05     | 17.93    | 6.48     | 15.77    | 3.50     | 4.02     |
| 1928  | ... | ...             | ...      | ...                          | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      |
| 1928  | ... | 53.64           | 30.13    | 13.06                        | 20.83    | 9.66     | 20.55    | 7.68     | 15.95    | 3.54     | 4.77     |
| 1929  | ... | ...             | ...      | ...                          | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      |
| 1929  | ... | 48.85           | 29.11    | 16.45                        | 29.52    | 11.66    | 16.74    | 7.53     | 12.03    | 4.18     | 3.61     |
| 1930  | ... | ...             | ...      | ...                          | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      |
| 1930  | ... | 51.31           | 39.97    | 15.46                        | 14.37    | 11.43    | 20.38    | 6.96     | 13.29    | 4.33     | 2.68     |
| 1931  | ... | ...             | ...      | ...                          | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      |
| 1931  | ... | 55.06           | 49.04    | 16.85                        | 15.28    | 7.69     | 12.98    | 5.28     | 15.28    | 3.39     | 1.43     |



197. The following table shows the principal countries with which the external *sea-borne* trade of the Colony was carried on during 1931 together with the values of such import and export trade :—

| Countries.                         | Imports.  | Exports.  | Total.     |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
|                                    | £         | £         | £          |
| United Kingdom ... ..              | 2,512,260 | 4,477,289 | 6,989,549  |
| British West Africa ... ..         | 130,595   | 68,344    | 188,939    |
| Other parts of the British Empire. | 66,385    | 130,380   | 206,765    |
| Total ... ..                       | 2,709,240 | 4,676,013 | 7,385,253  |
| United States of America           | 769,008   | 1,395,406 | 2,164,414  |
| Germany ... ..                     | 350,828   | 1,184,476 | 1,535,304  |
| Holland ... ..                     | 241,067   | 1,394,905 | 1,635,971  |
| France ... ..                      | 154,746   | 130,563   | 285,309    |
| Other foreign countries ...        | 338,015   | 347,447   | 685,493    |
| Total foreign countries            | 1,853,664 | 4,452,827 | 6,306,491  |
| Grand Total ... ..                 | 4,562,904 | 9,128,840 | 13,691,744 |

198. The attached Tables A and B show the value of the principal articles imported at ports and of the principal articles of domestic produce exported from ports in the year ended 31st December, 1931.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

199. It will be seen from paragraph 197 that the value of the exports to the United States of America, Holland, and Germany largely exceeded the value of the imports from these countries. Only in the case of France did the value of the imports from, exceed the value of this Colony's maritime exports to, that country. It must be noted, however, that cacao valued at £114,000 was exported overland to French Togoland, which cacao, there is every reason to believe, ultimately found its way to France.

200. The value of the imports from the United Kingdom, as given in paragraph 197 includes that of coin and currency notes to the amount of £110,000, while the value of the exports includes that of coin and currency notes amounting to £1,556,000, and that of re-exports valued at £23,000. The real trade value of the maritime exports to the United Kingdom, therefore, was £2,898,000. In this connection see Tables A and B.

201. Of the Colony's cacao the United Kingdom took only 24 per cent, of its manganese 8 per cent, of its timber 34 per cent, of its kernels 14 per cent, and of its copra 67 per cent. The only direct steamship connection with the Dominions is the monthly service carried out by Elder Dempster and Company, Limited, between Canada and South Africa. These ships call at Gold Coast ports as inducement offers.

202. This Colony is at present debarred from participating in any Empire tariff reciprocity agreement owing to the Anglo-French Convention of 1898.





TABLE A.

The Value of the Principal Articles imported at Ports in the Year ended 31st December, 1931. In Thousands of £.

| Article.   | Item No. of the Import List. | Countries of Consignment. |                |             |                      |             |                                |             |                           |             |          |             |          |             |         |             |                          |                        |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|---------|-------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
|  |                              | All countries             | United Kingdom |             | British West Africa. |             | Other parts of British Empire. |             | United States of America. |             | Germany. |             | Holland. |             | France. |             | Other Foreign Countries. |                        |
|  |                              | Value.                    | Value.         | Percentage. | Value.               | Percentage. | Value.                         | Percentage. | Value.                    | Percentage. | Value.   | Percentage. | Value.   | Percentage. | Value.  | Percentage. | Value.                   | Percentage.            |
| Cotton piece goods ... ..  | 81, 82, 83, 84, 85 and 91    | 706                       | 554            | 78.5        | 10                   | 1.4         | —                              | —           | —                         | —           | 33       | 4.7         | 92       | 13.0        | 1       | .1          | 16                       | 2.3                    |
| Motor spirit ... ..  | 170                          | 220                       | —              | —           | 1                    | .5          | —                              | —           | 218                       | 99.0        | —        | —           | —        | —           | —       | —           | 1                        | .5                     |
| Cigarettes ... ..  | 216                          | 167                       | 159            | 95.2        | 8                    | 4.          | —                              | —           | —                         | —           | —        | —           | —        | —           | —       | —           | —                        | —                      |
| Bags and sacks (empty) ...   | 24                           | 132                       | 79             | 59.9        | 2                    | 1.5         | 29                             | 22.0        | —                         | —           | 7        | 5.3         | 4        | 3.0         | 2       | 1.5         | 9                        | 6.8                    |
| Flour (wheaten) ... ..   | 104                          | 123                       | 9              | 7.3         | —                    | —           | 1                              | .8          | 113                       | 91.9        | —        | —           | —        | —           | —       | —           | —                        | —                      |
| Motor cars and lorries ...   | 51                           | 120                       | 37             | 30.8        | 5                    | 4.1         | —                              | —           | 74                        | 61.7        | —        | —           | —        | —           | 2       | 1.          | 2                        | 1.7                    |
| Rice ... ..  | 102                          | 113                       | 7              | 6.2         | 3                    | 2.7         | 24                             | 21.2        | —                         | —           | 23       | 20.3        | 34       | 30.1        | 20      | 17.7        | 2                        | 1.8                    |
| Iron and steel manufactures (excluding corrugated iron sheets, buckets, pails and basins, lamps, and lanterns) | 155                          | 111                       | 76             | 68.5        | —                    | —           | —                              | —           | 1                         | .9          | 20       | 18.0        | 4        | 3.6         | 1       | .9          | 9                        | 8.1                    |
| Soap (other than toilet) ...   | 197                          | 101                       | 83             | 82.1        | 3                    | 3.0         | —                              | —           | —                         | —           | 1        | 1.0         | 11       | 10.9        | 3       | 3.0         | —                        | —                      |
| Silk artificial (other than apparel) ... ..  | 195a                         | 100                       | 67             | 67.0        | 1                    | 1.0         | —                              | —           | —                         | —           | 10       | 10.0        | 1        | 1.0         | 3       | 3.0         | 18                       | 18.0                   |
| Fish—canned and bottled ...  | 94                           | 94                        | 9              | 9.6         | —                    | —           | 2                              | 2.1         | 64                        | 68.0        | 3        | 3.2         | 1        | 1.1         | —       | —           | 15                       | 16.0                   |
| Kerosene ... ..  | 167                          | 91                        | —              | —           | —                    | —           | —                              | —           | 91                        | 100.0       | —        | —           | —        | —           | —       | —           | —                        | —                      |
| Cotton manufactures unenumerated, including sewing, yarn, hosiery and ribbons                                  | 86, 87, 88, 89 and 90        | 90                        | 72             | 80.0        | —                    | —           | —                              | —           | 1                         | 1.1         | 5        | 5.5         | 5        | 5.6         | 2       | 2.2         | 5                        | 5.6                    |
| Apparel ... ..   | 7                            | 89                        | 73             | 82.0        | 1                    | 1.1         | —                              | —           | 1                         | 1.1         | 2        | 2.3         | 1        | 1.1         | 2       | 2.3         | 9                        | 10.1                   |
| Beer and ale, stout and porter   | 28                           | 85                        | 21             | 24.7        | —                    | —           | —                              | —           | —                         | —           | 60       | 70.6        | 4        | 4.7         | —       | —           | —                        | —                      |
| Rubber tyres ... ..  | 186                          | 76                        | 37             | 48.7        | —                    | —           | 1                              | 1.3         | 22                        | 29.0        | 1        | 1.3         | 1        | 1.3         | 14      | 18.4        | —                        | —                      |
| Tobacco unmanufactured ...   | 214                          | 74                        | —              | —           | —                    | —           | —                              | —           | 74                        | 100.0       | —        | —           | —        | —           | —       | —           | —                        | —                      |
| Sugar—refined ... ..   | 212                          | 66                        | 28             | 42.4        | —                    | —           | —                              | —           | 5                         | 7.6         | 22       | 33.3        | —        | —           | 5       | 7.6         | 6                        | 9.1                    |
| Medicines and drugs ... ..   | 149                          | 65                        | 54             | 83.1        | —                    | —           | —                              | —           | 5                         | 7.7         | 4        | 6.1         | —        | —           | 2       | 3.1         | —                        | —                      |
| Cement... ..   | 59                           | 62                        | 43             | 69.4        | —                    | —           | —                              | —           | —                         | —           | 3        | 4.8         | 5        | 8.1         | —       | —           | 11                       | 17.17                  |
| Fish—dried, etc. ... ..  | 95                           | 58                        | —              | —           | 1                    | 1.7         | 4                              | 6.9         | —                         | —           | —        | —           | —        | —           | —       | —           | 53                       | 91.4                   |
| Coal, coke and patent fuel ...   | 70, 71 and 72                | 57                        | 11             | 19.3        | 46                   | 80.7        | —                              | —           | —                         | —           | —        | —           | —        | —           | —       | —           | —                        | —                      |
| Motor cars and lorry parts ...   | 52                           | 53                        | 16             | 30.2        | —                    | —           | —                              | —           | 33                        | 62.2        | 1        | 1.9         | —        | —           | 1       | 1.9         | 2                        | 3.8                    |
| Meats—beef and pork, etc. ...  | 144                          | 53                        | 5              | 9.4         | —                    | —           | —                              | —           | 5                         | 9.4         | 28       | 52.8        | 1        | 1.9         | —       | —           | 14                       | 26.5                   |
| Machinery—mining ... ..  | 135                          | 52                        | 46             | 88.4        | —                    | —           | —                              | —           | 1                         | 1.9         | 2        | 3.9         | 2        | 3.9         | —       | —           | 1                        | 1.9                    |
| Corrugated iron sheets ... ..  | 152                          | 48                        | 47             | 97.9        | —                    | —           | —                              | —           | —                         | —           | —        | —           | 1        | 2.1         | —       | —           | —                        | —                      |
| Silk manufactures (other than artificial silk) ... ..  | 194 and 195                  | 44                        | 36             | 81.8        | —                    | —           | —                              | —           | —                         | —           | 2        | 4.6         | —        | —           | 2       | 4.5         | 4                        | 9.1                    |
| Meats—canned and bottled ...   | 145                          | 43                        | 13             | 30.2        | —                    | —           | 4                              | 9.3         | 1                         | 2.3         | 3        | 7.0         | 11       | 25.6        | 2       | 4.7         | 9                        | 20.9                   |
| Oil—lubricating ... ..   | 168                          | 42                        | 12             | 28.6        | —                    | —           | —                              | —           | 25                        | 59.5        | 3        | 7.1         | 1        | 2.4         | 1       | 2.4         | —                        | —                      |
| Perfumery (except fancy soap)  | 178                          | 35                        | 23             | 65.7        | —                    | —           | —                              | —           | 3                         | 8.6         | 3        | 8.6         | 3        | 8.6         | 1       | 2.8         | 2                        | 5.7                    |
| Railway rolling stock ... ..   | 50                           | 33                        | 33             | 100.0       | —                    | —           | —                              | —           | —                         | —           | —        | —           | —        | —           | —       | —           | —                        | —                      |
| Wine—still ... ..  | 225                          | 33                        | 5              | 15.2        | —                    | —           | —                              | —           | —                         | —           | 4        | 12.1        | 13       | 39.4        | 10      | 30.3        | 1                        | 3.0                    |
| Stationery (other than paper)  | 209                          | 33                        | 29             | 87.9        | —                    | —           | —                              | —           | —                         | —           | 2        | 6.1         | —        | —           | 1       | 3.0         | 1                        | 3.0                    |
| Biscuits, bread and cakes ...  | 29 and 31                    | 30                        | 24             | 80.0        | —                    | —           | —                              | —           | —                         | —           | 1        | 3.3         | —        | —           | 3       | 10.0        | 2                        | 6.7                    |
| Milk ... ..  | 161                          | 30                        | 20             | 66.7        | —                    | —           | —                              | —           | —                         | —           | —        | —           | 4        | 13.3        | 2       | 6.7         | 4                        | 13.3                   |
| Machinery—railway and tramway ... ..   | 137                          | 28                        | 26             | 92.8        | —                    | —           | —                              | —           | —                         | —           | 1        | 3.6         | 1        | 3.6         | —       | —           | —                        | —                      |
| Electrical and telegraphic apparatus ... ..  | 93                           | 27                        | 25             | 92.6        | —                    | —           | —                              | —           | 1                         | 3.7         | 1        | 3.7         | —        | —           | —       | —           | —                        | —                      |
| Implements and tools ... ..  | 115, 116 and 117             | 26                        | 13             | 50.0        | —                    | —           | —                              | —           | 1                         | 3.8         | 9        | 34.6        | 1        | 3.9         | 1       | 3.8         | 1                        | 3.9                    |
| Cordage ... ..   | 77                           | 26                        | 26             | 100.0       | —                    | —           | —                              | —           | —                         | —           | —        | —           | —        | —           | —       | —           | —                        | —                      |
| Whisky ... ..  | 202                          | 26                        | 26             | 100.0       | —                    | —           | —                              | —           | —                         | —           | —        | —           | —        | —           | —       | —           | —                        | —                      |
| Boots, shoes, and slippers ...   | 35, 36 and 37                | 25                        | 18             | 72.0        | —                    | —           | —                              | —           | —                         | —           | 3        | 12.0        | —        | —           | —       | —           | 4                        | 16.0                   |
| Salt (other than table) ... ..   | 190                          | 24                        | 14             | 58.3        | —                    | —           | —                              | —           | —                         | —           | 2        | 8.3         | —        | —           | 4       | 16.7        | 4                        | 16.7                   |
| Books, printed ... ..  | 34                           | 23                        | 20             | 87.0        | —                    | —           | —                              | —           | —                         | —           | 2        | 8.7         | —        | —           | —       | —           | 1                        | 4.3                    |
| Matches ... ..   | 143                          | 22                        | —              | —           | —                    | —           | —                              | —           | —                         | —           | 1        | 4.6         | —        | —           | —       | —           | 21                       | 95.4                   |
| Gin ... ..   | 200                          | 22                        | 7              | 31.8        | —                    | —           | —                              | —           | —                         | —           | —        | —           | 15       | 68.2        | —       | —           | —                        | —                      |
| Other articles (excluding coin and currency notes) ...   | —                            | 816                       | 499            | 61.1        | 42                   | 5.2         | 1                              | .1          | 30                        | 3.7         | 89       | 10.9        | 25       | 3.1         | 50      | 6.1         | 80                       | 9.8                    |
| Total Imports, excluding coin and currency notes ...   | —                            | 4,394                     | 2,402          | 54.6        | 123                  | 2.8         | 66                             | 1.5         | 769                       | 17.5        | 351      | 8.0         | 241      | 5.5         | 135     | 3.1         | 307                      | 7.0                    |
| Coin (including currency notes)  | —                            | 169                       | 110            | 65.1        | 8                    | 4.7         | —                              | —           | —                         | —           | —        | —           | —        | 20          | 11.8    | 31          | 18.4                     | French Togoland 16.6%. |
| Grand total Imports ...  | —                            | 4,563                     | 2,512          | 55.1        | 131                  | 2.9         | 66                             | 1.4         | 769                       | 16.8        | 351      | 7.7         | 241      | 5.3         | 155     | 3.4         | 338                      | 7.4                    |





TABLE B.

The Value of the principal Articles of Domestic Produce exported from Ports in the Year ended 31st December, 1931. In Thousands of £.

| Domestic Produce.                                   | Item No. of the Export List. | COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION. |                 |          |                      |          |                                |         |                           |          |              |          |              |
|---|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|----------|----------------------|----------|--------------------------------|---------|---------------------------|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|
|   |                              | All Countries.            | United Kingdom. |          | British West Africa. |          | Other parts of British Empire. |         | United States of America. |          | Germany.     |          |              |
|   |                              |                           | Value. £        | Value. £ | Percent-age.         | Value. £ | Percent-age.                   | Value £ | Percent-age.              | Value. £ | Percent-age. | Value. £ | Percent-age. |
| Cacao ...   | 10                           | 5,379                     | 1,310           | 24.4     | —                    | —        | 83                             | 1.5     | 1,212                     | 22.5     | 1,154.5      | 21.5     |              |
| Gold (raw) ...                                      | 6                            | 1,070                     | 1,070           | 100      | —                    | —        | —                              | —       | —                         | —        | —            | —        |              |
| Diamonds ...  | 14                           | 441                       | 441             | 100      | —                    | —        | —                              | —       | —                         | —        | —            | —        |              |
| Manganese ...                                       | 36                           | 389                       | 32              | 8.2      | —                    | —        | 48                             | 12.3    | 139                       | 35.7     | 1            | .3       |              |
| Timber ...  | 59 & 60                      | 62                        | 21              | 34       | —                    | —        | —                              | —       | 41                        | 65       | .5           | .9       |              |
| Palm Kernels...                                     | 43                           | 36                        | 5               | 14.3     | —                    | —        | —                              | —       | —                         | —        | 17           | 47.3     |              |
| Kola nuts ...                                       | 42                           | 35                        | 5               | 1.6      | —                    | 67.4     | —                              | —       | —                         | —        | .3           | .7       |              |
| Copra ...   | 40                           | 12                        | 8               | 67.9     | —                    | —        | —                              | —       | —                         | —        | 1            | 8.6      |              |
| Rubber ...  | 24                           | 5                         | 4               | 71.9     | —                    | —        | —                              | —       | —                         | —        | 1            | 23.1     |              |
| Palm oil ...  | 46                           | 5                         | 5               | 10.4     | —                    | —        | —                              | —       | 1                         | 22.2     | 3            | 55.5     |              |
| Other articles...                                   | —                            | 12                        | 6               | 50.2     | 1                    | 10.3     | —                              | —       | .2                        | 1.8      | 3            | 25.7     |              |
| Total exports of domestic produce including bullion | —                            | 7,446                     | 2,898           | 38.9     | 25                   | .3       | 131                            | 1.8     | 1,393                     | 18.7     | 1,181        | 15.9     |              |
| Re-exports :—                                       | —                            | —                         | —               | —        | —                    | —        | —                              | —       | —                         | —        | —            | —        |              |
| Coin and silver bullion ...                         | —                            | 1,578                     | 1,556           | 98.6     | 7                    | .4       | —                              | —       | —                         | —        | —            | —        |              |
| Other articles...                                   | —                            | 105                       | 23              | 21.9     | 36                   | 34.3     | —                              | —       | 3                         | 2.9      | 3            | 2.9      |              |
| Total Re-exports ...                                | —                            | 1,683                     | 1,579           | 93.8     | 43                   | 2.5      | —                              | —       | 3                         | .2       | 3            | .2       |              |
| Grand Total Exports ...                             | —                            | 9,129                     | 4,477           | 49.0     | 68                   | .7       | 131                            | 1.5     | 1,396                     | 15.3     | 1,184        | 13.0     |              |

**TABLE B.—*contd.***  
**The Value of the principal Articles of Domestic Produce exported from Ports in the Year ended 31st December, 1931. In Thousands of £.**

| Domestic Produce.                                   | COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION. |              |          |              |                          |              |
|---|---------------------------|--------------|----------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|
|   | Holland.                  |              | France.  |              | Other Foreign Countries. |              |
|   | Value. £                  | Percent-age. | Value. £ | Percent-age. | Value. £                 | Percent-age. |
| Cacao ...   | 1,394                     | 25.9         | 48       | .9           | 177.6                    | 3.3          |
| Gold (raw) ...                                      | —                         | —            | —        | —            | —                        | —            |
| Diamonds ...  | —                         | —            | —        | —            | —                        | —            |
| Manganese ...                                       | —                         | —            | 66       | 17.0         | 103                      | 26.5         |
| Timber ...  | —                         | .1           | —        | —            | —                        | —            |
| Palm Kernels... ..                                  | 1                         | 1.7          | 13       | 36.7         | —                        | —            |
| Kola nuts ...                                       | .1                        | .3           | —        | .1           | —                        | —            |
| Copra ...   | —                         | —            | 1        | 9.7          | 10.5                     | 29.9         |
| Rubber ...  | .2                        | 4.7          | —        | .3           | 2                        | 13.8         |
| Palm oil ...  | —                         | —            | —        | —            | —                        | —            |
| Other articles... ..                                | —                         | .1           | 1        | 8.6          | .5                       | 11.9         |
|   |                           |              |          |              | .4                       | 3.3          |
| Total exports of domestic produce including bullion | 1,395                     | 18.7         | 129      | 1.7          | 294                      | 4            |
| Re-exports :—                                       |                           |              |          |              |                          |              |
| Coin and silver bullion ...                         | —                         | —            | —        | —            | 15                       | 1            |
| Other articles... ..                                | —                         | —            | 2        | 1.9          | 38                       | 36.1         |
| Total Re-exports ...                                | —                         | —            | 2        | .1           | 53                       | 3.2          |
| Grand Total Exports ...                             | 1,395                     | 15.3         | 131      | 1.4          | 347                      | 3.8          |

Denmark .3%, Belgium .7%, Sweden .3%,  
Norway .4%, Italy 1.5%.

Belgium 4.1%, Norway 22.4%.

French West Africa 29.9%.  
Italy 13.8%.

Italy 11.9%.

French West Africa 30.5%.  
Fernando Po 3.8%.



## CHAPTER VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

203. The rates of wages for manual labour vary between 8d. and 3s. a day for the unskilled labourer and from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. for artisans and tradesmen. Higher rates are paid in certain cases to skilled craftsmen.

204. Wages in the principal occupations are approximately as follows :—

| Occupations.   | Average Rates of wages.                       | Average hours worked. |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| <i>Government Departments.</i>                           |   |                       |
| AGRICULTURE.   |   |                       |
| Labourers ... ..   | 1s. 4d. a day ...                             | 45 hours a week.      |
| PUBLIC WORKS.  |   |                       |
| Labourers ... ..   | 8d. to 1s. 4d. a day.                         |                       |
| Apprentices ... ..                                       | 1s. 6d. to 3s. a day                          |                       |
| Carpenters, Masons, Fitters, Blacksmiths, etc. ... ..    | 3s. to 5s. a day                              |                       |
| Artisans ... ..  | 6s. a day ...                                 | 48 hours a week.      |
| RAILWAYS.  |   |                       |
| Labourers, Cleaners, etc. ... ..                         | 1s. 3d. to 4s. a day                          |                       |
| Fitters, Drivers, Machinists, Boiler-Makers, etc. ... .. | 2s. 3d. to 7s. a day                          |                       |
| <i>Commercial.</i>                                       |   |                       |
| AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.                                     |   |                       |
| Unskilled labour ...                                     | £3 to £10 a year with free board and lodging. | No fixed hours.       |
| MINES.   |   |                       |
| Unskilled labourers                                      | 1s. to 1s. 9d. a day                          | 48 hours a week.      |
| Apprentices and skilled labourers ...                    | 1s. 9d. to 10s. a day                         |                       |
| DOMESTIC SERVANTS.                                       |   |                       |
| Cooks ... ..   | £4 per month ...                              | Usual domestic hours. |
| Steward Boys ...   | £3 per month                                  |                       |
| Washermen ... ..   | £1 5s.  |                       |

205. The cost of living varies considerably in different parts of the country but tends to be higher in the coastal towns. Not only do urban and rural values vary in a marked degree, but the monetary basis on which the cost of living index is ordinarily established bears in this country but little relation to the real cost of living. The only index of the cost of living is the standard of the living wage. The cost of a labourer's food in the rural areas is approximately 3d. a day, in the inland towns or large villages 6d. a day, and in Accra 9d. a day.

206. The cost of living for Europeans varies from £30 to £40 month, and may be higher, according to the standard of living, and responsibilities of the individual concerned.

207. The trade depression has resulted in a decrease in the spending power of the population generally but this in the main has caused little hardship in a country where land for farming is plentiful and the essentials of life are obtainable with the minimum of labour. The decrease in spending power has been largely set off by a decrease in the price of native foodstuffs. While it may be said that the standard of living has not been noticeably affected by the general depression, the amount of money in circulation and the buried resources of the family unit have shrunk almost below the pre-war level.

## IX.—EDUCATION.

208. Education in the Gold Coast is voluntary and is mainly in the hands of Government and various missionary bodies.

209. Non-Government schools are officially recognised as of two kinds, assisted and non-assisted. An assisted school is one which has attained a certain standard of efficiency and receives a Government grant.

210. Grants are awarded on general efficiency and are calculated as a percentage of the expenditure on the salaries paid to teachers according to an approved minimum scale.

211. As education in the Colony and Ashanti has a separate Ordinance from that of the Northern Territories, a section is devoted to each. Achimota also forms the subject of a separate section.

## (a) THE COLONY AND ASHANTI.

212. There are nineteen Government primary schools, fourteen in the Colony and five in Ashanti, having an enrolment of 4,301 boys and 1,299 girls with a total average attendance of 5,475. These schools are entirely supported from Government funds, and the staffs are wholly African.

213. The total number of Government teachers during 1931 was 271, of whom 237 were employed in the primary schools and 27 in the Technical and Trade Schools. One was lent to a Chief's school at Beyin and two to Achimota, whilst four were employed as visiting teachers.

214. The number of mission assisted schools in the Colony and Ashanti during 1931 was 328, and of known non-assisted schools 240. The assisted schools were distributed as follows :—

|  |     |     |     |     |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Ahmadiyya Movement                     | ... | ... | ... | 1   |
| A.M.E. Zion Mission                    | ... | ... | ... | 7   |
| English Church Mission                 | ... | ... | ... | 16  |
| Ewe Presbyterian Church                | ... | ... | ... | 74  |
| First Century Gospel                   | ... | ... | ... | 1   |
| Presbyterian Church                    | ... | ... | ... | 117 |
| Roman Catholic Missions :—             |     |     |     |     |
| Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast  |     |     |     | 23  |
| Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta |     |     |     | 23  |
| Seventh Day Adventist                  | ... | ... | ... | 1   |
| Wesleyan Mission                       | ... | ... | ... | 62  |
| Undenominational                       | ... | ... | ... | 3   |



215. In the primary schools, the subjects of instruction include speaking, reading and writing in the vernacular and English, arithmetic, singing, the duties and rights of an African citizen, drawing, nature study, hygiene, handwork, and domestic science for girls. The form which the handwork takes depends on the locality. In urban schools woodwork and simple metalwork are favoured, while in rural schools gardening, mat-weaving, basket-making, brush-making, net-making, etc., are mainly taught. In girls' schools increasing provision is made for domestic science and child welfare. The great reluctance shown by parents in certain districts towards the education of their girls is dying out, and there is an increasing demand for their education. Four new mission boarding schools for girls, each under European control, have recently been opened. At present there are sixteen schools in the Colony devoted specially to the education of girls. In addition, girls attend the ordinary primary schools and, wherever possible, receive special instruction in needlework and other domestic subjects.

216. Apart from Achimota, there are only two secondary schools in the Colony, namely Mfantsipim of the Wesleyan Mission and St. Nicholas' Grammar School of the English Church Mission. Both of these schools are at Cape Coast. They are partly boarding schools and partly day schools and are always full. The curriculum is based mainly on the requirements of the Cambridge School Certificate Examination.

217. For technical education, which is entirely in the hands of the Government, there is an increasing demand. The Accra Technical School provides a three years' course (practical and theoretical) in engineering and woodwork. This is the only school of its kind in the Colony, and the demand for admission is very great. To provide a more elementary form of technical education, three junior trade schools exist. In December, 1931, there were 333 pupils in residence at these schools, of whom 155 were being trained in woodwork, 93 in masonry, 6 in agriculture, and 79 in metalwork. The time devoted to literary subjects in these schools is one-third of that spent in practical work. Especially promising pupils are given the opportunity of completing their training at the Technical School, Accra. The object of these schools is to provide a preliminary training for boys who desire to become skilled artisans, but during the course of this training the development of character and of a sense of responsibility in the individual takes a prominent place. The trade schools are in process of reorganisation.

218. For the training of male teachers there are five training colleges in which a full four years' course is given. The number of teachers in training in these colleges at the end of 1931 was as follows :—

|                           |     |     |     |     |     |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Achimota College          | ... | ... | ... | ... | 172 |
| Akropong Training College | ... | ... | ... | ... | 112 |

|                                  |     |     |     |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| St. Augustine's Training College | ... | ... | 55  |
| St. Nicholas' Training College   | ... | ... | 17  |
| Wesley College                   | ... | ... | 110 |
| Total                            |     |     | 466 |

219. At Achimota College teachers are trained for Government and undenominational schools, and for schools of the smaller missions.

220. Akropong Training College, which is controlled by the Presbyterian Church of the Gold Coast, trains teachers for Presbyterian and Ewe Presbyterian schools.

221. St. Augustine's Training College, at Amisano, trains teachers for the Roman Catholic Missioon Schools in the Colony and Ashanti.

222. St. Nicholas' Training College, at Cape Coast, trains teachers for the English Church Mission schools.

223. At Wesley College, Kumasi, the Wesley Mission trains its own teachers.

224. In addition to these, the Roman Catholic Mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta) opened, in 1931, St. Francis Xavier's Training College at Bla for the training of teachers who will undergo a special two years' course to fit them for teaching in rural schools which this mission intends to establish in the Trans-Volta District.

225. For the training of women teachers the Roman Catholic Mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast) has established is small training college at Cape Coast.

226. At all the colleges training is free, but each student, before being admitted, signs a bond to teach for at least five years in a Government or assisted school. For the teachers trained at Achimota College Government has hitherto paid all fees, but a boarding fee is to be collected in future from the students. Government also pays grants towards the upkeep of the mission training institutions. All training colleges are inspected by officers of the Education Department.

227. Games, especially association football, continue to be popular. Hockey is played regularly at some of the schools, but cricket is not so common, possibly on account of the expense of maintaining the necessary equipment; it is, however, encouraged in all Government schools. Girls are becoming keener on games. Hockey, tennis, net ball and badminton are some of the games played.



228. In addition to the activities of the Education Department and other definitely educational bodies, a number of Government Departments and the Gold Coast Regiment maintain schools to meet their special needs. In connection with the Posts and Telegraphs Department there is a technical school at which apprentices receive theoretical and practical instruction. Practically the whole of the installation of the Takoradi telephone exchange was undertaken by the school. At the Agriculture and Forestry Training Centre, Kumasi, a three years' course of training is given to prepare youths for appointment to the junior staff of the Department of Agriculture. Candidates for appointment to the Forestry Department are given a two years' course at the training centre and in their final year receive instruction in silviculture from an officer of the Forestry Department.

(b) THE NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

229. The separate sub-department for the control of education in the Protectorate has been absorbed, but a special Education Ordinance still applies there.

230. There are Government primary boarding schools at Tamale, Wa, Gambaga and Salaga. Except at Tamale, where there are only boarders, these schools are also attended by day scholars. The number of pupils in attendance in 1931 was 479, of whom 29 were girls. At Tamale there is a Government Junior Trade School organised on similar lines to the trade schools in the Colony and Ashanti. There were 53 pupils on the roll during the year.

231. There are four mission primary schools all of which are in receipt of Government assistance. Three of these are controlled by the White Fathers' Mission, and one by the Roman Catholic Mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta). The total number of pupils in attendance at these schools in 1931 was 353 of whom 107 were girls.

232. In the primary schools particular attention is paid to craftwork. During the past year there has been a noticeable improvement in the craft ability and keenness of the teachers, in the aptitude of the pupils, and in the local practical interest in the work of the schools. Ordinary school crafts are raffia work, mat-making, rope-making and rough carpentry. Sheep-skins are dressed and dyed by local processes for use in leather work of various kinds. Cotton grown on the school farm is spun and woven and made into garments of the kind worn locally. Agriculture is taught in all schools. With the approval of the sanitary authorities and the householders themselves improvements are effected in the local housing conditions. Among the 107 girls attending mission primary schools are included 70 who form a special class for instruction in lace-making and other handwork.



233. There is a veterinary school at Pong-Tamale for African students of whom at present there are sixteen under training.

(c) PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE AND SCHOOL, ACHIMOTA.

234. This institution aims at the provision of a continuous course of kindergarten, primary, secondary and university education for both boys and girls. It includes a training department for students who will become teachers.

235. The courses now available in the university section are as follows: London Arts, Science and Engineering (intermediate and degree); London First Medical Examination.

236. The numbers at the beginning of 1932 were:—

|                          |     |     |     |     |     |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Kindergarten             | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46  |
| Lower Primary            | ... | ... | ... | ... | 83  |
| Upper Primary            | ... | ... | ... | ... | 111 |
| Secondary School         | ... | ... | ... | ... | 98  |
| Training College (boys)  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 126 |
| Teacher Students (girls) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16  |
| University               | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18  |
| Special Course           | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3   |

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501

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of the above total 112 were girls.

237. On the first of April, 1931, the College came under the control of a Council, constituted as follows:—

- (a) Three members appointed annually by the Governor, such appointments being personal and by name.
- (b) Six African members (of whom one is a woman), in the first instance appointed by the Governor, but subsequent to the first six appointments, elected by the Council on the nomination of the African members;
- (c) Four members of the staff (of whom one is a woman), elected annually by a ballot of those members of the staff who have been confirmed in their appointments;
- (d) The Principal; and
- (e) The Director of Education.

BOY SCOUTS AND GIRL GUIDES.

238. Both the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements are represented in the Gold Coast, and there are at present one Rover crew, 42 Scout troops, and 31 Wolf Cub packs, while there are eleven companies of Guides and nine Brownie packs. It is hoped to start Ranger companies in the near future.

## CHAPTER X.—COMMUNICATIONS.

### SHIPPING AND HARBOURS.

239. Communication with the United Kingdom is maintained by the vessels of the African Steamship Company and the British and African Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., who maintain a fortnightly mail service from Liverpool, calling at Takoradi and Accra.

240. In addition to the mail service there is a cargo service from Liverpool, and also from London, Hamburg, and New York. There is also occasional communication with Canada by cargo boat.

241. The length of the voyage from the United Kingdom is 13–14 days by mail boat, and from 20 to 25 days by cargo boat.

242. In addition various foreign steamship lines, among which are the Holland West Afrika Line, the Woermann Line, and the Chargeurs Reunis Line, maintain a regular passenger and freight service between the Continent and Gold Coast ports.

### TAKORADI HARBOUR.

243. Work on the construction began in 1921, and on the 8th November, 1926, the first ship entered the harbour.

244. The harbour was formally opened 3rd April, 1928.

245. The inducement to construct a deep-water harbour was the elimination of the lighter, with the resultant speeding up of traffic and therefore increased capability in handling a growing and very considerable bulk of produce.

246. In the year 1930, two and a half years after the opening of the harbour and in spite of the decline in trade which had already become manifest, 371 vessels entered, with a net tonnage of 1,042,726 tons, and 326 cleared, with a tonnage of 943,081.

247. The harbour, which cost £3,133,366, is composed of two breakwaters, some 2,500 feet apart, running from the shore in an easterly direction. The area of water enclosed is approximately 220 acres.

248. The lee breakwater, which is provided with rail and road facilities, has four wharves of a total length of 1,000 feet. Two of these wharves, each with its own transit sheds and cranes, are allocated to imports. The third is for the export of manganese, and behind it is situated a dump capable of holding 25,000 tons of ore, together with a handling plant which is on the endless belt principle and can load up to 1,000 tons per hour. The fourth wharf is for coal traffic and is provided with cranage facilities.



249. An open dump for bulk cargo, provided with cranes and a shed for the storage of salt, etc., is situated to the west of the coal wharf. On the outer side of the lee breakwater there is a mooring berth for vessels carrying bulk petroleum, with a 10-inch pipe line which can be connected to vessels discharging petroleum, and leads to the storage tanks  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles away. There are also six mooring berths in the deep water portion of the harbour.

250. At the base of the harbour wharves are provided with road, rail, and cranage facilities for lighters for the shipping of cacao and mahogany. A transit shed, and cacao sheds are situated behind these wharves.

251. The harbour has a slipway and moorings for lighters and has its own Signal Station. The Administration, Customs, Immigration Offices and a Disinfecting Station are situated within the harbour area.

252. The deficit on the year's working, after taking into consideration the interest payable on the loan, amounted to £43,645.

253. The principal working results are as follows:—

|   |     |     |     |     |            |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| Total Capital Expenditure                           | ... | ... | ... | ... | £3,150,772 |
| Gross Receipts                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | 124,865    |
| Working Expenditure                                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33,013     |
| Net Receipts  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 91,852     |
| Gross Expenditure                                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 168,510    |
| Deficit   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43,645     |
| Percentage of Working Expenditure to Gross Receipts |     |     |     |     | 26.4       |
| Percentage of Net Receipts to Capital Expenditure   |     |     |     |     | 2.92       |

254. Particulars of the revenue collected, the tonnage handled, and the number of vessels which entered at each port in 1931 are given hereunder:—

| Port.                    | Revenue.  | Tonnage handled. |         |         | Number of vessels which entered. |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------------|---------|---------|----------------------------------|
|                          |           | Import.          | Export. | Total.  |                                  |
|                          | £         |                  |         |         |                                  |
| Accra ...                | 590,126   | 76,135           | 116,650 | 192,785 | 639                              |
| Takoradi ...             | 391,721   | 89,556           | 352,558 | 442,114 | 556                              |
| Winneba ...              | 105,909   | 10,685           | 27,981  | 38,666  | 288                              |
| Cape Coast ...           | 76,218    | 12,846           | 9,656   | 22,502  | 220                              |
| Saltpond ...             | 47,581    | 6,153            | 13,235  | 19,388  | 241                              |
| Keta ...                 | 28,802    | 5,149            | 1,562   | 6,711   | 134                              |
| Ada ...                  | 20,339    | 2,269            | 961     | 3,230   | 59                               |
| Axim ...                 | 10,152    | 1,009            | 12,052  | 13,061  | 133                              |
| Half Assini ...          | 5,906     | 1,029            | 236     | 1,265   | 23                               |
| Parcels Post (all ports) | 26,486    | —                | —       | —       | —                                |
| Total ...                | 1,303,240 | 204,831          | 534,891 | 739,722 | —                                |



## RAILWAY.

## MILEAGE OPERATED.

255. The Main line of 3' 6" gauge runs in a northerly direction from Sekondi to Kumasi in Ashanti, thence to Accra in a south-easterly direction, a total distance of 361 miles.

256. Particulars of the Branch lines are as follows:—

| <i>Branch.</i>   |     |     |     | <i>Mileage.</i> |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|
| Takoradi-Sekondi | ... | ... | ... | 7               |
| Tarkwa-Prestea   | ... | ... | ... | 19              |
| Huni Valley-Kade | ... | ... | ... | 99              |
| Accra-Weshiang   | ... | ... | ... | 10              |

257. The Weshiang Branch has a 2' 6" gauge.

258. The total mileage open for traffic at the close of the financial year 1931-32 was 500.

## TRAFFIC.

259. The number of passengers conveyed during the year, exclusive of Achimota workmen, was 1,004,626, a decrease of 331,863 with a corresponding decrease of £49,331 in revenue compared with the previous year.

260. The total tonnage of Goods Traffic for the year, exclusive of Live-stock, was 526,313, a decrease of 232,575 tons, with a decrease of £159,678 in revenue compared with the year 1930-31.

261. The principal commodities carried are given below:—

| <i>Commodity.</i>            |     |     |     | <i>Tons carried.</i> |     | <i>Decrease.</i> |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------------|-----|------------------|
| Beer and Wine                | ... | ... | ... | 1,369                | ... | 629              |
| Building materials           | ... | ... | ... | 8,446                | ... | 4,547            |
| Coal and Coke                | ... | ... | ... | 2,086                | ... | 6,560            |
| Cacao                        | ... | ... | ... | 123,488              | ... | 9,011            |
| Imported Foodstuffs          | ... | ... | ... | 10,176               | ... | 1,939            |
| Gin and Spirits              | ... | ... | ... | 924                  | ... | 148              |
| Manganese...                 | ... | ... | ... | 208,767              | ... | 188,128          |
| Motor Vehicles               | ... | ... | ... | 1,356                | ... | 683              |
| Petrol                       | ... | ... | ... | 13,964               | ... | 1,385            |
| Logs (Exported)              | ... | ... | ... | 3,593                | ... | 4,298            |
|                              |     |     |     |                      |     | <i>Increase.</i> |
| Firewood                     | ... | ... | ... | 96,826               | ... | 666              |
| Salt...                      | ... | ... | ... | 5,246                | ... | 1,500            |
| Timber, Native, not exported | ... | ... | ... | 3,177                | ... | 1,510            |

## LOCOMOTIVES AND ROLLING STOCK.

262. The railway has 79 locomotives including four steam rail coaches.

263. The total engine mileage (inclusive of rail coach mileage) was 1,188,088, a decrease of 259,216 miles, as compared with 1930-31 mileage.

264. Five new passenger locomotives were prepared for service and eight obsolete engines were withdrawn.

265. Three new passenger vehicles were prepared for service and 26 new 20-ton covered goods vehicles were erected.

#### ELECTRIC POWER.

266. In spite of the fact that 684 additional lighting, heating and power points were installed, there was a decrease in the demand for electricity and the total of B.O.T. units supplied was 1,772,338 giving a decrease of 50,638 units or 2.77 per cent compared with 1930-31.

#### BUILDINGS, ETC.

267. As a result of the financial depression in the Colony, capital works, renewals and new minor works have only been carried out where urgently necessary.

#### CAPITAL WORKS.

268. The replacement of the Cinnamon Bippo line connecting Abosso station with the Cinnamon Bippo Mines, has been effected and is now available to Traffic.

#### TRANSPORT SERVICE.

269. The transport Service at Sekondi and Takoradi and the Rest House at Sekondi were taken over from the Transport Department by the Railway on 1st July, 1931. The cost of working this service was £1,265 and the earnings £460.

#### ROADS.

##### ROADS AND MOTOR TRANSPORT.

270. The total mileage of motorable roads on 31st March, 1932, was 6,400 miles, and of this total 1,868 miles are in the charge of the Public Works Department.

271. The general average cost of maintenance per mile of the Public Works Department roads during 1931-32, was £63 5s., a reduction of £11 8s. per mile, or 15.7 per cent, compared with the previous year. This was due partly to a reduction in the rate of wages paid to labour, and partly to larger extraordinary expenditure during the previous two years on the reconditioning of tarmet roads.

272. Of the Public Works Department roads, 434½ miles have now been "tarmetted," this representing 23.3 per cent of the total Public Works Department mileage. These tarmetted roads are now in good order, after the recent reconditioning.

273. No new road construction was carried out during the year.

274. The Accra Town Council owns a service of motor omnibuses in Accra, and privately owned omnibuses ply between Accra and Achimota, a distance of eight miles.



275. Privately owned lorries ply for hire both as regards passengers and goods over all motorable roads in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

276. There are numerous ferries upon the various roads throughout the Colony, Ashanti, and in the Northern Territories.

277. A certain number of the existing ferries are leased by Government to the United Africa Company, Ltd. In cases where ferries, either operated by Government or leased to the United Africa Company, have been taken over from a local Chief, a proportion of the net receipts is paid to the former owner.

### POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

278. The general trade depression referred to in the report for 1930–1931, continues, and there has been a further shrinkage of revenue, as compared with that year.

279. The activities of the Department continue steadily to extend, and the provision of Postal facilities at, hitherto, remote villages continues ; the actual cost of such extended services being, as a general rule, borne by the Chiefs and people of the districts concerned, and involving little or no additional expense to Government.

280. The total revenue for all services was £107,537 as against £119,464 for the previous year. This figure excludes services for which no payment was made, totalling approximately £50,000.

281. The reduction of £11,927 in revenue was spread over all services excepting Savings Bank and Telephone business.

282. An increase of 3,288 Savings Bank deposits occurred, totalling £66,287 (a slight drop of £69), and a decrease of 385 withdrawals, totalling £63,644 (a large drop of £14,492). This is a very satisfactory feature in view of the acute depression prevailing. The balance standing to the credit of depositors was £94,183—an increase of £5,068.

283. Overseas parcel traffic shewed a large decrease, as was to be expected. Parcels received in the Colony totalled 71,693 as compared with 96,749 in 1930–31.

284. There were decreases in Money Order, Postal Order, and Telegraph revenue.

285. Telephone business remained almost stationary. Rentals increased by £1,239 but Trunk Call revenue decreased by £2,281.

286. The total expenditure of the Department amounted to £145,819, a decrease of £12,721, as compared with £158,540 in 1930–31. The decrease occurred principally in Personal Emoluments.



287. A new telephone exchange was installed at Takoradi to meet increasing traffic conditions and underground cables were laid at Takoradi, Cape Coast and Nsawam.

288. Eleven and a half miles of new telephone line was erected and some reconstruction work done on other routes.

289. Maintenance of lines in the Western Province, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories is a difficult proposition, owing to heavy bush, tornadoes, bush fires, etc., but the numerous interruptions were dealt with expeditiously, and communication was restored with a minimum of delay.

290. The workshops of the Department continued to serve a useful purpose, and supplied most of the technical requirements of the Department, including the maintenance of the wireless station.

291. Communication with ships has been satisfactorily maintained. The British Official Wireless Press has been regularly received. Conditions of expense have hitherto precluded the acceptance of Marconis, and Daily Mail News Bulletins.

## CHAPTER XI.

## BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

## BANKING.

292. The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have a number of branches established throughout the Gold Coast. The former bank has sixteen branches and the latter nine.

293. There are Post Office Savings Bank facilities at 73 post offices.

294. There are no Agricultural or Co-operative banks, but in the Colony and Ashanti there are 206 cocoa-producing Co-operative Societies run under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture with a total membership of 4,065. The societies have a paid-up share capital of £3,219 15s., and last year they sold 2,248 tons of cacao.

## CURRENCY.

295. The following coins and currency notes are current in the Gold Coast :—

British gold and silver coin (very scarce), British Treasury Notes, and West African Currency Notes of denominations £5, £1, and 10s.

West African silver coins, of denominations 2s., 1s., 6d., and 3d., West African alloy coins of the same denominations, and nickel-bronze pence, half-pence and tenth of a penny pieces.

296. The estimated amount of nickel-bronze coin in circulation on the 31st March, 1932, was £59,414, and of alloy coin £3,915,433. The amount of British and West African silver coinage in circulation cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy. West African Currency Board notes to the value of approximately £2,000,070 were in circulation during the year under review.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

297. British standard weights are used in the Colony and Ashanti. The inspection of weights and measures throughout the Gold Coast is performed by police officers. During the year 763 weights, measures, and weighing instruments were examined, and out of this number 89 were rejected.

## CHAPTER XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

298. The Department comprises civil, mechanical, electrical and public health branches and has charge of the construction, supervision and maintenance of all public buildings and roads (except chiefs' roads), waterworks, electric power stations (except Sekondi and Takoradi, controlled by the Railway), drainage etc., and carries out investigations for water supplies and development of hydraulic power.

299. The staff of the Department was reduced during the year by 77 Europeans and 71 Africans. The reduction of staff will considerably reduce the expenditure on Personal Emoluments in 1932-33, but will not produce its full effect until 1933-34.

## EXTRAORDINARY WORKS.

300. Owing to the continued state of financial depression, the activities of the department were drastically curtailed, the vote of £68,865 for Extraordinary Works being largely for the completion of works which had been commenced during the previous financial year.

301. The only important works which were carried out during the year under the above head were as follows:—

- (a) Completion of the first portion of the Accra Sewerage Scheme. This scheme has resulted in a very considerable purification of the waters of the Accra Lagoon.
- (b) *Korle Lagoon Reclamation Scheme, Accra.*—The excavation of the lagoon bed, and the construction of the dwarf boundary wall behind which the excavated material is deposited were continued. This work, by reducing mosquito-breeding areas, will largely benefit the health of Accra.
- (c) The new engineering block at the Takoradi Post Office was completed.

## LOAN WORKS.

302. The present state of these works is as follows:—

- (a) *Supreme Court, Accra.*—The expenditure during the year was £22,733. Good progress was made during the year although there was a certain amount of delay during the early part of the year owing to excessive rainfall.



- (b) *Kumasi Water Works*.—The service reservoir, the distribution mains, the clear water well, and two permanent bungalows have been completed. The rising main has been completed with the exception of a length of 1,300 feet. At the dam and waste weir the excavation was practically completed, and approximately half the total quantity of concrete had been placed.
- (c) *Duplication of trunk main, Accra Water Works*.—This work provides for a main of 14-inch diameter spun iron pipes from Weshiang to Accra to augment the existing 12-inch diameter main of cast iron pipes. The work of laying was commenced in November, 1931, and at the end of the year upwards of four miles of new main had been completed.

#### COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND.

- (a) *Tamale Water Supply*.—This supply was nearing completion at the end of the year.
- (b) *Cattle Immunization Scheme, Pong-Tamale*.—Completed except for the water supply.
- (c) *Cape Coast Electric Supply*.—The power-house bungalow was completed in August, 1931, and the power-house and transformer-house were almost completed by the end of the year. The laying of mains progressed well.

## CHAPTER XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

## JUSTICE.

303. The Law of the Colony is the Common Law, the doctrines of equity, and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 24th July, 1874, modified by a large number of local Ordinances passed since that date. The Criminal Law was codified in 1892 and the civil and criminal procedure are regulated by the Supreme Court and Criminal Procedure Ordinances, both passed in 1876.

304. The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast consists of the Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges. The Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges of Nigeria are also *ex-officio* Puisne Judges of the Gold Coast.

305. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is limited to the Colony. In Ashanti and the Northern Territories there is a Circuit Judge who presides over the sittings of the Courts of the Chief Commissioners with practically the same jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases as the Judges in the Colony.

306. The West African Court of Appeal Order-in-Council came into force on the 1st March, 1930, and the first session of the Court was held at Freetown in Sierra Leone on 10th March. This Court deals with appeals from the Courts of the Colonies of the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia ; from the Chief Commissioners' Courts of Ashanti and the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast ; from the Courts of the Protectorates of Sierra Leone and the Gambia ; and from the Courts of the Mandated Territory of the British Sphere of Togoland.

307. There is also a Full Court, which must consist of not less than two Judges. Its functions are practically limited to suspending or striking off the roll barristers and solicitors and to deciding criminal cases stated by a Divisional Court on affirming a conviction on a case previously stated by a Police Magistrate or Commissioner.

308. The Supreme Court consists of Divisional Courts at Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi. At Accra, there are usually three Courts sitting, over one of which the Chief Justice presides, while Puisne Judges preside over the others. Criminal Assizes are held quarterly at the above-named towns and Special Divisional Courts are occasionally held at several of the larger towns.

309. The West African (Appeal to Privy Council) Order-in-Council, 1930, prescribes the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the West African Court of Appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.



310. The Gold Coast (Privy Council Appeals) Order-in-Council prescribes the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the Full Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

311. The Police Magistrates and Provincial and District Commissioners in charge of Provinces and Districts are *ex-officio* Commissioners of the Supreme Court. In criminal cases the first-named have the power of imposing a fine not exceeding £100 or inflicting imprisonment for a maximum period of one year. Their jurisdiction is limited to civil cases in which the amount in dispute does not exceed £300.

312. Commissioners may imprison for a term not exceeding six months or fine up to a maximum of £50 ; their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases where the amount involved does not exceed £100.

313. Appeals from the decisions of the Police Magistrates and Commissioners lie to the Divisional Court and all criminal cases tried by them are reviewed by the Judge of the appropriate Court, who has the power to reverse any of their judgments.

314. The Chief Law Officer and head of the local Bar is the Attorney-General, who is assisted by a Solicitor-General and three Crown Counsel. The Chief Justice may, subject to certain conditions, admit as barristers and solicitors of the Supreme Court any admitted barrister or advocate of Great Britain or Ireland and any person who may have been admitted as a solicitor or Writer to the Signet in any of the Courts in London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, or as a law agent in Scotland. Every barrister so admitted is entitled to practise as a solicitor as well as a barrister.

315. Barristers and solicitors are not allowed to practise before the Courts of Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

316. During the period under review, 56 cases were disposed of by the West African Court of Appeal. Two hundred and fifty-one civil actions were brought in the Divisional Courts. The total of appeals and of civil actions in the Divisional Courts is a considerable decrease over those of last year.

317. In the Superior Courts, there were 135 convictions in criminal cases thus showing an increase of four over those of the previous year. In the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, there were 22,828 convictions being 1,492 less than those of the previous year.

318. Several volumes of Law Reports have been printed and copies are obtainable from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

319. Mr. H. G. Bushe, C.M.G., Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, visited the Gold Coast in February, 1932.



## POLICE.

320. The Gold Coast Police are responsible for the policing of the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and the British Mandated Area of Togoland. The headquarters of the force are at Accra with provincial headquarters at Koforidua (Eastern Province), Cape Coast (Central Province), Sekondi (Western Province), Kumasi (Ashanti) and Tamale (Northern Territories).

321. The force is composed of three branches, namely, the Escort Police, the General Police and the Marine Police.

322. The Escort Police are illiterate natives mostly of the Northern Territories and kindred tribes, and include many old soldiers of the Royal West African Frontier Force. This branch of the force is armed. The General Police, all of whom are literate or partially so and have had a school education, are natives of the Colony or Ashanti and are mainly employed with the keeping of criminal records, issuing licences, traffic control and other duties which cannot be carried out by illiterates; the Marine Police are recruited along the Gold Coast seaboard and are employed on water duties at the various ports in co-operation with the Customs Department.

323. A section of the force is detailed for Railway Police duties and a good band is maintained at headquarters.

324. A Police Training Dépôt is established near Accra.

325. The total establishment of the force at the end of the year under review was 38 European Officers and 1,971 African other ranks.

326. Since 1923, the Criminal Investigation Department has filed 30,705 finger-prints and this bureau includes photographs and other criminal records.

327. The following table gives the crime statistics for the last three years. It will be observed that the figures for 1931-32 show a slight decrease.

|                    |     |     | 1929-30. | 1930-31. | 1931-32. |
|--------------------|-----|-----|----------|----------|----------|
|                    |     |     | —        | —        | —        |
| Cases reported     | ... | ... | 24,530   | 24,521   | 24,316   |
| Persons prosecuted | ... | ... | 28,279   | 27,136   | 25,440   |
| Persons convicted  | ... | ... | 23,490   | 22,162   | 20,743   |

328. The following are the details for the past year :—

4,277 persons were sent to prison.  
 13,595 persons paid their fines.  
 1,802 persons cautioned.  
 430 persons bound over.  
 283 persons committed to higher Courts.  
 356 juveniles dealt with.

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20,743

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329. Police undertake all motor licensing, the registration of domestic servants and duties in connection with immigration and registration of aliens. The inspection of weights and measures is carried out by police officers.

330. The number of motor vehicles licensed during 1930, 1931, and the first quarter of 1932, is as follows :—

|      |     | <i>No. of<br/>Private<br/>Motor<br/>Cars.</i> | <i>No. of<br/>Motor<br/>Lorries,<br/>etc.</i> | <i>No. of<br/>Motor<br/>Cycles.</i> | <i>No. of<br/>Trailers.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|------|-----|---|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1930 | ... | 2,359   | 4,987   | 825                                 | 750                         | 8,921         |
| 1931 | ... | 2,004   | 5,057   | 722                                 | 641                         | 8,424         |
| 1932 | ... | 1,470   | 4,032   | 487                                 | 480                         | 6,469         |

(First Quarter).

#### PRISONS.

331. The prisons of the Gold Coast consist of four central prisons and twenty-one local prisons.

##### CENTRAL PRISONS.

332. The central prisons are situated at Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale and accommodate all persons sentenced to imprisonment exceeding six months. These prisons are supervised by European officers and are equipped with workshops in which the following trades are taught by trained instructors: tailoring, carpentry and cabinet making, shoemaking, cloth and mat weaving, cane furniture and basket making, masonry and laundry work. At Kumasi, Tamale and Sekondi are extensive farms which produce ground crops and vegetables. These industries, in addition to producing considerable revenue, are of reformatory value.

##### LOCAL PRISONS.

333. These are situated in the headquarters of the various districts and accommodate local prisoners with sentences of six months and under. The prisons are supervised by District Commissioners with African gaolers in direct control. Their chief form of labour is conservancy work, farming and various station work. Prisoners with sentences of over six months are transferred to central prisons.



## JUVENILES.

334. There is an institution for juveniles at Ada under the control of the Salvation Army to which boys up to the age of 15 years are sent. They are retained to the age of 18. The boys receive educational and vocational training. Accommodation is limited to 22.

## SEGREGATION.

335. It is to be regretted that owing to congestion and the fact that most prisons have only association wards, proper segregation is difficult to maintain. Recidivists wear distinctive badges and are located and work together, accommodation does not permit their location in single cells.

336. A new star class has been formed for specially industrious prisoners of good conduct. These are granted extra privileges.

337. There are female wards at Accra, Elmina, Kumasi, Tamale, Akuse and Keta. At other prisons females are temporarily housed in separate cells under special matrons. There are separate wards for debtors at Accra, Elmina and Tamale. There is a special ward for tubercular prisoners at Elmina.

## HEALTH.

338. All prisons are regularly visited by Medical Officers. There are prison infirmaries at all central prisons. The weights of prisoners are recorded monthly. With the exception of two mild outbreaks of chicken-pox there have been no epidemics. The daily average on the sick list was 2.2. per cent.

339. There were 26 deaths amounting to 15 per 1,000.

## POPULATION.

340. During the year the daily population averaged 1,715.94 as compared with 1,825.89 in the previous year. This large decrease may be attributed to the fact that time is now allowed for payment of fines, the formation of Native State prisons, and that the absence of work in the large centres has driven a considerable number of occasional labourers back to the land where opportunities for crime are not so frequent.

341. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable organising officers, there is no probation system or Prisoners Aid Society.



## CHAPTER XIV.—LEGISLATION.

342. The Ordinances dealt with in this report include, in addition to those passed during the financial year 1931–32, those Ordinances that were enacted in the last quarter of the previous financial year, as they were not included in the last Annual Report.

### GOLD COAST COLONY.

343. The following is a list of Ordinances passed during the period under review :—

1. The Loan Ordinance, 1931.
2. The Animals (Control of Importation) Ordinance, 1931.
3. The Infectious Diseases Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
4. The Co-operative Societies Ordinance, 1931.
5. The Legal Practitioners Ordinance, 1931.
6. The 1931–32 Supply Ordinance, 1931.
7. The European Officers' Pensions Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
8. The Pensions (Non-European Officers) Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
9. The Pension (Reverend Alexander Garden Fraser) Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
10. The Midwives Ordinance, 1931.
11. The Appropriation of Lapsed Personalty Ordinance, 1931.
12. The Supreme Court Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
13. The Towns Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
14. The Defence Force Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
15. The Town Councils Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
16. The Cinematographs (Poster Censorship) Ordinance, 1931.
17. The Police Force Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
18. The Land Registry Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
19. The Timber Protection (Forest Officer's Authority) Ordinance, 1931.
20. The Master and Servant (Penal Provisions Repeal) Ordinance, 1931.
21. The Geneva and Gin (Restriction of Importation) Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
22. The Interpretation (Governor in Council Definition Amendment) Ordinance, 1931.
23. The Native Administration Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
24. The 1930–31 Final Supply Ordinance, 1931.
1. The Royal West African Frontier Force Amendment Ordinance, 1932.
2. The Mercury Ordinance, 1932.
3. The Gold Mining Products Protection (Licence Fees) Ordinance, 1932.
4. The Basel Mission Society (Restoration of Property) Ordinance, 1932.

5. The Coroner's Jury Oath Amendment Ordinance, 1932.
6. The Land (Perpetual Succession) Ordinance, 1932.
7. The Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Ordinance, 1932.
8. The Diseases of Animals Amendment Ordinance, 1932.
9. The Master and Servant Amendment Ordinance, 1932.
10. The Forests (Discontinuance of Grants) Ordinance, 1932.
11. The Survey Amendment Ordinance, 1932.
12. The Native Administration Amendment Ordinance, 1932.
13. The Concessions Amendment Ordinance, 1932.
14. The Official Emoluments Levy Ordinance, 1932.
15. The Liquor Traffic (Definition of Gin Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.
16. The Pensions (Widows and Orphans) Ordinance, 1932.
17. The 1932-33 Supply Ordinance, 1932.

344. Of the above the most important are the following :—

*No. 4 of 1931.*—The Co-operative Societies Ordinance. This Ordinance affords for the first time statutory provision for the registration of co-operative societies, for their control and for prescribing the liabilities of their members. It is based upon the corresponding legislation of Ceylon.

*No. 5 of 1931.*—The Legal Practitioners Ordinance, 1931, consolidates and amends the law relating to legal practitioners and makes provision for the establishment of a disciplinary committee, with power to inquire into complaints of professional misconduct on the part of legal practitioners, and to report thereon to the Judges of the Supreme Court.

*No. 10 of 1931.*—The Midwives Ordinance restricts the practice of midwifery in certain towns to women registered under the Ordinance and to persons who have been engaged in practice for not less than two years prior to the commencement of the Ordinance. Registration is restricted to women holding special qualifications. The training of midwives and their control generally are placed in the hands of a Midwives Board.

*No. 20 of 1931.*—The Master and Servant (Penal Provisions Repeal) Ordinance, 1931, replaced certain penal provisions in the Master and Servant Ordinance which had fallen into disuse. These provisions empowered the Court in certain cases of breach of contract to fine the offender in lieu of awarding damages against him, and to order imprisonment in default of payment of the fine. In future aggrieved parties will only have recourse to the usual civil remedies.

*No. 23 of 1931.*—The Native Administration Amendment Ordinance, 1931, adds to the numerous amendments of the Native Administration that have been effected since the enactment of the latter measure in 1927.



*No. 6 of 1932.*—The Land (Perpetual Succession) Ordinance, 1932, provides for the grant by the Governor of a certificate of registration as a corporate body of the trustee or trustees appointed by any body or association of persons established for any religious, educational, literary, scientific, social or charitable purpose.

*No. 7 of 1932.*—The Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Ordinance, 1932, was enacted in consequence of the accession by the Gold Coast to the Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards, 1927, the object of which is to secure the execution of foreign arbitral awards in the Courts of the Colony.

*No. 9 of 1932.*—The Master and Servant Amendment Ordinance, 1932, applies to the Colony certain International Conventions dealing with :—

- (a) the minimum age for admission of children to Industrial Employment ;
- (b) night work of young persons employed in Industry ; and
- (c) employment of women during the night.

*No. 13 of 1932.*—The Concessions Amendment Ordinance, 1932, adds to the previously existing conditions for the validity of a concession the further requirement that the Governor shall be satisfied that the financial circumstances of the claimant are such as to ensure that the concession will be sufficiently developed and worked.

*No. 14 of 1932.*—The Official Emoluments Levy Ordinance, 1932, provides for the imposition of a temporary levy upon the emoluments of Government officials.

#### ASHANTI.

345. The following is a list of Ordinances passed during the period under review :—

1. The Forests Ordinance, 1931.
2. The Licensed Premises (Sunday Closing) Ordinance, 1931.
3. The Boundaries Ascertainment (Repeal) Ordinance, 1931.
4. The Arbitration Ordinance, 1931.
5. The Infectious Diseases Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
6. The Co-operative Societies Ordinance, 1931.
7. The Export Duty (Kola Nuts) Ordinance, 1931.
8. The Midwives Ordinance, 1931.
9. The Kumasi Public Health Board Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
1. The Kumasi Public Health Board (Motor Licence Fees) Ordinance, 1932.
2. The Administration (Land Acquisition Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.
3. The Native Jurisdiction (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.
4. The Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Ordinance, 1932.



346. Of the above the most important are the following :—

*No. 1 of 1931.* The Forests Ordinance, 1931, which apart from minor modifications is identical with the corresponding Gold Coast Colony Ordinance. It provides for the protection of Forests and for the constitution and protection of Forest Reserves. Under the old law the constitution of Forest Reserves depended upon bye-laws voluntarily made by the native authorities. Under the present Ordinance in the event of such bye-laws not being made when considered necessary in the public interest, or if made, not being efficiently administered, Forest Reserves may be established and maintained by the Government.

*No. 4 of 1931.* The Arbitration Ordinance, 1931, which apart from minor modifications, is identical with the corresponding Gold Coast Colony Ordinance. It brings up to date the law in Ashanti on the subject of arbitration. References made under an Order of the Court are still dealt with exclusively by rules of Court, but references by consent out of Court, which were formerly regulated by the law in force in England on the 24th July, 1874, now come under the Ordinance which embodies the relevant sections of the Arbitration Act, 1889.

*No. 6 of 1931.* The Co-operative Societies Ordinance, 1931, which is very nearly identical with the corresponding Gold Coast Colony Ordinance.

*No. 8 of 1931.* The Midwives Ordinance, 1931, which is very nearly identical with the corresponding Gold Coast Colony Ordinance.

*No. 3 of 1932.*—The Native Jurisdiction (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, introduced into the principal Ordinance a number of amendments suggested by similar provisions in the Native Administration Ordinance in force in the Gold Coast Colony.

*No. 4 of 1932.*—The Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Ordinance, 1932, with minor modifications, is identical with the corresponding Gold Coast Colony Ordinance.

#### NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

347. The following is a list of Ordinances passed during the period under review :—

1. The Marriage of Mohammedans Ordinance, 1931.
2. The Administration Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
3. The Liquor Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
4. The Arbitration Ordinance, 1931.
5. The Ferries Ordinance, 1931.
6. The Administration (Land Acquisition Amendment) Ordinance, 1931.

7. The Export Duty (Kola Nuts) Ordinance, 1931.
8. The Land and Native Rights Ordinance, 1931.
9. The Land and Native Rights Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
10. The Administration Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
11. The Judicature Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
  1. The Native Tribunals Ordinance, 1932.
  2. The Native Authority Ordinance, 1932.
  3. The Land and Native Rights Amendment Ordinance, 1932.
  4. The Administration (Land Acquisition Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.

348. Of the above the most important are the following :—

*No. 1 of 1931.*—The Marriage of Mohammedans Ordinance, 1931, which provides for registration of Marriages and Divorces among Mohammedans, and is based on the corresponding Gold Coast Colony Ordinance.

*No. 4 of 1931.*—The Arbitration Ordinance, 1931, which, with minor modifications, is identical with the corresponding Gold Coast Colony Ordinance.

*No. 8 of 1931.*—The Land and Native Rights Ordinance, 1931, replaces the Land and Native Rights Ordinance of 1928, which had always been regarded as a dead letter, save in so far as it restricted the alienation of land by natives to non-natives, its replacement by a new Ordinance having been long anticipated. Whereas its predecessor declared the whole of the lands in the Protectorate to be “public lands,” in the new Ordinance these are declared to be “native lands.” They are to be under the control and subject to the disposition of the Governor, and shall be held and administered for the use and common benefit, direct or indirect, of the natives of the Protectorate. There are certain reservations in respect to titles to and interests in land acquired by non-natives prior to the commencement of the Ordinance. The occupation of lands by natives, existing at the commencement of the Ordinance, may be continued with the consent of the Governor, expressed or implied. Apart from the above, lands in the future will be held under certificates of occupancy granted by the Governor, subject to payment of rent and such other conditions as may be imposed.

*No. 1 of 1932.*—The Native Tribunals Ordinance, 1932. This Ordinance makes provision for the constitution of native tribunals and for the regulation of their jurisdiction. The members of such tribunals are to be appointed by the Chief Commissioner with the approval of the Governor, and the tribunals may exercise such civil and criminal jurisdiction as may be prescribed by the same authority. Native tribunals had previously functioned in the Protectorate, but their constitution and jurisdiction were indeterminate, and no adequate machinery was provided by statute for their efficient working.



*No. 2 of 1932.* The Native Authority Ordinance, 1932, is in a sense complementary to the Native Tribunals Ordinance, 1932. Whereas the latter Ordinance is intended to organise and develop the exercise by native authorities of judicial functions, the former Ordinance is intended to do the same for the exercise by native authorities of executive and administrative functions.

#### TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

349. The following is a list of Ordinances passed during the period under review :—

1. The Export Duty (Kola Nuts) Ordinance, 1931.
2. The Forests Amendment Ordinance, 1931.
3. The Land and Native Rights (Non-Application) Ordinance, 1931.

#### GENERAL.

350. There is at present no factory legislation, or legislation relating to compensation for accidents, or legislative provision for sickness or old age. The only local industry of any importance is the mining industry. With regard to this, there is in force the Mining Health Areas Ordinance, under which regulations have been made relating to the health and housing of natives employed in connection with the mines.



## CHAPTER XV.

### PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

#### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

350. The net revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the past five years were :—

|         |     |     | <i>Revenue.</i> | <i>Expenditure.</i> |
|---------|-----|-----|-----------------|---------------------|
|         |     |     | £               | £                   |
| 1927-28 | ... | ... | 4,121,523       | 3,618,831           |
| 1928-29 | ... | ... | 3,562,715       | 4,278,481 (a)       |
| 1929-30 | ... | ... | 3,337,578       | 3,872,275           |
| 1930-31 | ... | ... | 2,599,218 (b)   | 3,672,245           |
| 1931-32 | ... | ... | 2,284,299       | 2,823,752           |

351. The above figures with the exception of those for 1931-32 exclude the sums credited to the reserve fund in respect of transfers of surplus balances and interest on reserve fund investment. The revenue for 1931-32 includes £64,778 reserve fund interest and £10,656 supplementary sinking fund interest.

(a) Excludes payment of £305,000 from the reserve fund in settlement of a claim under the Enemy Property ordinance.

(b) Excludes a sum of £828,435 recovered from loan funds in respect of advances from revenue for loan works.

352. The continued trade depression was responsible for a further drop in revenue from all sources during 1931-32. The following comparative table shows the receipts during the last three years under the main heads of revenue :—

| <i>Head.</i>                  |     |     | 1929-30.  | 1930-31.  | 1931-32.  |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                               |     |     | £         | £         | £         |
| Customs                       | ... | ... | 2,489,575 | 1,735,198 | 1,473,587 |
| Licences                      | ... | ... | 215,901   | 224,047   | 188,823   |
| Fees                          | ... | ... | 216,986   | 235,894   | 227,486   |
| Railways                      | ... | ... | 31,724    | —         | —         |
| Posts and Telegraphs          |     |     | 127,615   | 119,585   | 105,764   |
| Sundry and Extraordi-<br>nary | ... | ... | 255,777   | 284,494   | 288,639   |
|                               |     |     | 3,337,578 | 2,599,218 | 2,284,299 |

353. Customs duties which form the main revenue of the Colony decreased from £1,735,198 in 1930-31 to £1,473,587 in 1931-32—a decrease of £261,611.

354. Other revenue for 1931-32 amounted to £810,712 as compared with £864,020 in 1930-31.

355. The expenditure for 1931-32 amounted to £2,823,752 which may be summarised as follows :—

|                                     |     |     |     |     |            |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| Recurrent expenditure               | ... | ... | ... | ... | £2,700,469 |
| <i>Extraordinary Expenditure :—</i> |     |     |     |     |            |
| Public Works Department             | ... |     |     |     | £60,469    |
| Posts and Telegraphs                | ... | ... |     |     | 11,952     |
| Other Departments                   | ... | ... |     |     | 6,026      |
|                                     |     |     |     |     | <hr/>      |
|                                     |     |     |     |     | 78,447     |
| Colonial Development Fund           | ... |     |     |     | 44,836     |
|                                     |     |     |     |     | <hr/>      |
|                                     |     |     |     |     | 123,283    |
|                                     |     |     |     |     | <hr/>      |
| Total                               | ... |     |     |     | £2,823,752 |

356. Owing to trade depression the working of the Railways again showed a heavy loss of £171,790 which compared with the loss of £120,013 for 1930-31 is an increase of £51,777. There was also a loss on Takoradi Harbour amounting to £43,645. This loss was £13,573 greater than that for year 1930-31.

357. The financial position of the Colony at the 31st March, 1932, was as follows :—

|                                      |     |     |     |     |           |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| Excess of assets over liabilities at |     |     |     |     |           |
| 1st April, 1931                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | £792,813  |
| Revenue for 1931-32                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,284,299 |
|                                      |     |     |     |     | <hr/>     |
|                                      |     |     |     |     | 3,077,112 |
| Expenditure 1931-32                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,823,752 |
|                                      |     |     |     |     | <hr/>     |
| Excess of assets over liabilities at |     |     |     |     |           |
| 31st March, 1932                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | £253,360  |

358. The Colony's reserves amounted to £2,128,855 as compared with £2,652,376 at the 31st March, 1931. The figures were as under :—

|   |            |            |
|---|------------|------------|
|   | 1931-32.   | 1930-31.   |
| Excess assets over liabilities                              | £253,360   | £792,813   |
| Public Officers' Guarantee Fund                             |            |            |
| Surplus assets  | 6,945      | 7,041      |
|   | <hr/>      | <hr/>      |
|   | 260,305    | 799,854    |
| Investments only at 31st March :—                           |            |            |
| Reserve Fund  | 1,301,476  | 1,300,334  |
| Railway Renewals Fund                                       | 361,288    | 343,276    |
| Supplementary (Sinking Fund)                                |            |            |
| Reserve—not included in statement of assets and liabilities | 205,786    | 208,255    |
|   | <hr/>      | <hr/>      |
|   | £2,128,855 | £2,651,719 |

## PUBLIC DEBT.

359. The public debt of the Colony on the 31st March, 1932, was £12,961,000 and the sinking funds together with the supplementary sinking fund (£205,786) for the amortisation of the debt amounted to £1,813,048. The amount of the public debt and the investments in respect of the sinking funds are not included in the balance sheet of the Colony.

## ASSETS.

360. The Colony's assets at the 31st March, 1932, were as follows :—

|   |     |     |     |                  |
|---|-----|-----|-----|------------------|
| Cash Balance  | ... | ... | ... | £134,583         |
| Joint Colonial Fund                                     | ... | ... | ... | 195,000          |
| Investments   | ... | ... | ... | 1,856,840        |
| Unallocated Stores                                      | ... | ... | ... | 161,942          |
| General Advance Accounts                                | ... | ... | ... | 74,302           |
| Municipal Loan Accounts (less<br>Loan Reserve Accounts) | ... | ... | ... | 50,109           |
|   |     |     |     | <hr/> £2,472,776 |

and these Assets may be said to be earmarked against the following liabilities :—

|  |     |     |     |                  |
|--|-----|-----|-----|------------------|
| Special Funds invested                             | ... | ... | ... | £1,958,473       |
| General Deposit Accounts                           | ... | ... | ... | 75,314           |
| Drafts and Remittances                             | ... | ... | ... | 206              |
| Loan Account                                       | ... | ... | ... | 185,423          |
|  |     |     |     | <hr/> 2,219,416  |
| Leaving a Surplus of assets over<br>liabilities of | ... | ... | ... | 253,360          |
|  |     |     |     | <hr/> £2,472,776 |

## TAXATION.

361. There is no direct taxation in the Colony and the main heads of indirect taxation are :—

|                               |     |     |            |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|------------|
| Customs Duties which yielded  | ... | ... | £1,473,587 |
| Light Dues which yielded      | ... | ... | 6,398      |
| Licences, etc., which yielded | ... | ... | 188,823    |

Customs duties represent 64.5 per cent of the total revenue for the year, while motor licences, spirit licences and royalties under the Concessions Ordinance account for £122,062 of the total revenue received for the year under the Head "Licences and other Internal Revenue."



## CUSTOMS TARIFF (SUMMARIZED).

362. The customs tariff of the Gold Coast is contained in three schedules as follows :—

A table of import duties.

A table of exemptions.

A table of export duties.

363. The following are the chief items appearing in the table of import duties :—

Bags for the packing and trans-

port of West African produce 2d. each.

Beer and ale, stout and porter 2s. per imperial gallon.

Spirits :—

Brandy, gin, rum, whisky, and  
other potable spirits ...

£1 13s. 6d. per imperial gallon of  
50° per centum of pure alcohol  
by Tralles Alcoholometer.

Obscured spirits ... £1 13s. 6d. per imperial gallon.

Perfumed spirits ... £1 15s. per imperial gallon.

Wine :—

Sparkling ... 12s. per imperial gallon.

Still ... 6s. or 9s. per imperial gallon  
according to strength.

Tobacco :—

Unmanufactured ... 2s. 3d. per lb.

Manufactured :—

Cigars ... 10s. per 100.

Cigarettes :—

Not exceeding 3 lbs. net  
per 1,000 ... 2s. 6d. per 100.

Exceeding 3 lbs. net per  
1,000 ... 10s. per lb.

Other manufactured tobacco

and snuff ... 6s. per lb.

Oil :—

Illuminating ... 8d. per imperial gallon.

Lubricating ... 3d. per imperial gallon.

Motor spirit ... 10d. per imperial gallon.

Cotton manufactures ... 12½ per cent *ad valorem*.

364. All other articles not particularly enumerated in the table of import duties or particularly exempted in the table of exemptions are liable to an import duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem*. In addition, a surtax of five per cent of the rates of duty is levied in addition to the said rates on all items set out in the table of import duties, with the exception of spirits and cotton manufactures, which are exempted from such surtax.

365. The table of exemptions contains an over-riding list of articles which are exempt from import duty. This list includes *inter alia* all Government importations, machinery, printed literary matter, passengers' baggage, school apparatus, certain instruments and tools, ice chests and refrigerators, uniforms, coin and currency notes, medicines, roofing materials, patterns and samples, vehicles, fresh provisions imported in ships' refrigerators and mosquito nets.

366. In the table of export duties appear the following items :—

|                          |     |     |     |                                |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------------|
| Cacao                    | ... | ... | ... | £1 3s. 4d. per ton.            |
| Diamonds                 | ... | ... | ... | 5 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Mahogany, cedar and baku |     |     |     | 1d. per cubic foot.            |

367. All other articles, whether domestic products or re-exports, are exempt from export duty.

#### EXCISE AND STAMP DUTIES.

368. No excise fees are payable in the Colony, while stamp duties under Cap. 154 are payable on such documents as are usually so taxed in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. The revenue receivable from this source ranges from £8,000 to £10,000 per annum.

#### HUT TAX OR POLL TAX.

369. Neither Hut tax nor Poll tax is levied in the Colony.

## CHAPTER XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

369. Field work during the year included the detailed geological mapping of (*a*) the Birim Diamond field and the surrounding country; (*b*) portions of the Akwapim and Volta River Districts from near Aburi to the Volta River between Ajena and Akuse; (*c*) the Akropong gold belt (Ankobra District); (*d*) the country between Abetifi, Otrokpe and the Afram River, and (*e*) the district west and south-west of Tarkwa and Prestea. Investigations of the underground workings of the Abbontiakoon, Cinnamon Bippo, and Kotraverchy mines were undertaken at the request of mining companies, and a special study was made of the water supplies of the Akwapim hills and Shai plains.

370. Good prospects of reef and alluvial gold were obtained at many places between Nkunsia, north of Prestea, and the Ofin River west of Dunkwa. For a distance of 20 miles along the motor-road from Ayanfuri to Akropong there are extensive old workings on quartz reefs which appear to be connected with the fissure in which occur the auriferous reefs near Obuasi. The type of the mineralisation, its persistence, and the encouraging prospects of gold obtained from the reefs lead one to believe that there is scope for the development of new mines in this belt.

371. Good gold prospects were obtained from reefs near Akokoaso and Kwae and from river gravels near Fureso and Mirekro west of Prestea, the Atewa range south-west of Kibi, and in the vicinity of the Birim River south-west of Anyinam.

372. The majority of the numerous occurrences of alluvial gold in the Gold Coast are too small in extent and/or of too low a grade to justify the installation of expensive machinery to work them, yet, although many of them could be profitably worked at the present time by native methods, there is little indication that this potential source of wealth is being utilised to any appreciable extent.

373. The limits of the Birim Diamond field were approximately fixed and much information, which should be of value to the mining companies operating in this area, was obtained regarding the distribution and origin of the diamonds. Diamonds were found in 30 streams, not under concession, in the Western Akim and Birim Districts, where their existence was not known previously to the Geological Survey.

374. Elsewhere, isolated diamonds were found in streams north-east of the Ofin-Pra confluence, and to the south-west of Prestea.



375. The prospecting done by the mining companies in the vicinity of the motor-road from Simpa to Tarkwa indicates that the diamondiferous deposits of this district are of too low a grade to be profitably worked at the present time and prospecting has been discontinued.

376. A large deposit of limestone of good quality was discovered near the Pawmpawm River, four miles south-east of the motor-road at Anyaboni. A sample of the limestone was analysed by the Imperial Institute who report that the limestone would be suitable, if finely ground, for agricultural purposes, and if burnt under suitable conditions it might also yield a feebly hydraulic lime. Apart from the dolomitic marble near Labadi the Anyaboni limestone is situated closer to Accra than any of the other known deposits.

377. Samples of the limestones from near Takinta and Nawuli, Axim District, were also analysed by the Imperial Institute and found to be suitable, if finely ground or burnt, for agricultural purposes.

378. Manganese ores of poor to average quality were discovered near Bansa, Axim District, and at Nkwantapong and Pemenase, east of Lake Bosumtwi.

379. The following conclusions were reached regarding water supplies in the Akwapim and Volta River Districts :—

- (a) Deforestation of the Akwapim hills is one of the chief causes of water shortage.
- (b) Every possible means should be adopted to conserve rain water for use during the dry season.
- (c) In certain localities increased supplies could be obtained by sinking wells to greater depths (30–70 feet).
- (d) On the plains south-east of the Dodowa–Kpong road important supplies could probably be obtained by boring to depths of less than 200 feet.
- (e) Certain valleys in the Akwapim hills appear to be suitable for impounding water.

#### LANDS DEPARTMENT.

380. The cardinal principle adopted by Government in framing its land policy is that all land other than that alienated belongs to the native ; if no owner can be found the ownership is assumed to be vested in the native community.

381. The alienation to individuals or companies of land for mining, agricultural or arboricultural purposes is subject, in most cases, to the Concessions Ordinance which restricts the estate which can be held to a maximum term of 99 years and empowers the

Court to impose such conditions and restrictions upon the tenants as it may deem desirable in the interests of the native owners. A further restriction is placed by the Concessions Ordinance upon the total area which may be held by any one concession holder.

382. Government has power under the existing law to acquire compulsorily, subject to the payment of compensation, such land as is required for public purposes.

383. In the Northern Territories recent legislation has in the Land and Native Rights Ordinance, 1931, defined the respective rights and obligations of the Government and of the native, preserving as far as possible the existing native customary law in its relation to the use and occupation of the land, but placing restrictions upon the alienation of land by natives to non-natives.

384. Town-planning, in the strict application of the term, does not prevail although legislation provides for it. In the towns of Takoradi and Kumasi, the sites of which are the property of Government, provisions are made to restrict the user of the land and to ensure the erection of substantial buildings upon it.

385. A substitute for town-planning has been found in the provision, as conditions warrant, of layouts by agreement with the local chiefs or landowners, which has been effective in ensuring the correct development of many towns both large and small. Extensive layouts of Stool lands adjacent to Accra have recently been effected and in these cases the allocation of any vacant plots remains under the control of the Chiefs. In towns where development is anticipated, agreements are made with the local Chiefs whereby such development shall proceed only on orderly lines and in accordance with the layout as designed. Arrangements are concluded at the same time to enable Government to acquire free of claims for compensation the land required for roads and for such other sites as are required for public purposes. A plan of the layout superimposed upon a survey of the town affected is attached to the agreement which thus defines clearly and finally the position and enables the orderly development of the town to take place without undue expenditure. Repeated requests are received for the layout of towns and villages to which no layout scheme has as yet been applied.

386. Building regulations are in force, some of general application and others of particular application to certain towns.

387. A system of deed registration is in force throughout the Colony and Ashanti but registration of title has not yet been introduced.



388. The Government owns little land in the Colony as may be seen from the accompanying table.

|                      |     |     |     | <i>Total Area.</i> | <i>Area owned by</i> |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------------|----------------------|
|                      |     |     |     | Sq. miles.         | <i>Government.</i>   |
|                      |     |     |     |                    | Sq. miles            |
| Gold Coast Colony    | ... | ... | ... | 23,937             | 52½                  |
| Ashanti              | ... | ... | ... | 24,379             | 28½                  |
| Northern Territories | ... | ... | ... | 30,486             | 31                   |
| Total                |     |     |     | 78,802             | 112                  |

|                                |        |     |     |
|--------------------------------|--------|-----|-----|
| Mandated Territory of Togoland | 13,041 | ... | 4.5 |
|--------------------------------|--------|-----|-----|

389. The Lands Department, which has charge of all dealings with Government land, has its headquarters at Accra with branch offices at Takoradi and Kumasi.

#### SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

390. Although the year has been one of curtailment of activities no branch of the department has been completely closed down but each has continued to function with a reduced personnel.

391. The production of field sheets and standard sheets of the Topographical Map, and town plans, constitutes the more important part of the work of the printing branch. Heavy demands from other departments for sketches and diagrams to illustrate Reports, Sessional Papers, etc., in addition to the purely departmental work has again kept this branch working at high pressure. Numerous charts and graphs printed in colours, giving at a glance information on a variety of subjects such as Cacao Exports, Trade Returns, Unification of Native States in that part of Togoland under British Mandate, etc., have been prepared. Of exceptional interest this year are maps prepared for the Census Report.

392. In the Cadastral branch the chief work has been the survey of acquisitions and the layout of towns. Township development has been particularly noticeable in Ashanti where layout design and demarcation has been carried out in eight towns. The layout of the extensive township of Tamale was also completed and the necessary preliminary town survey of Salaga commenced. Town surveys of Tamale, Takoradi, Beyin, Atuabo, Esiam, Akim-Swedru and Abodom were also completed during the year.

393. The Framework section completed the eastern chain of triangulation closing on the Krachi base and also reconnoitred and partly observed a western chain extending northwards from Kumasi and closing on a base 10 miles long at Lura which was measured in February, 1932. The primary traverse Krachi-Atebubu-Ejura which connects these two chains of triangulation was also completed during the year.



394. The Topographical branch, much reduced in strength, has proceeded with the revision of the one-inch map in the Central and Eastern Provinces and has relieved the Cadastral branch of the boundary survey of Chiremoasi, Nyamibe Bepo, Bosumtwi Range, Wawahi and Esukawkaw Forest Reserves.

395. Unfortunately it was necessary to retrench twenty-one Pupil Surveyors ; eleven of these had successfully completed their course of training, the others were second year pupils. The first refresher course was held at the Survey School from October 1st, 1931 to March 31st, 1932 ; eight African Surveyors were withdrawn from the field to take this course.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

ACCRA.

27-8-32.



# THE GOLD COAST







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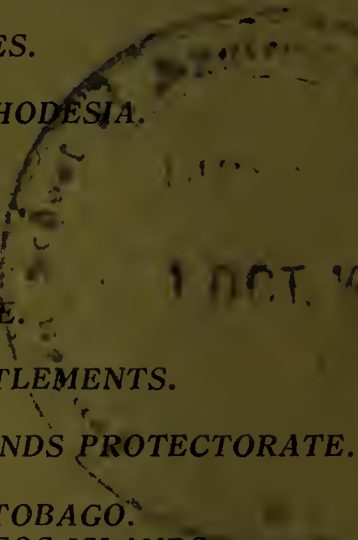
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